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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued.)

And those others, who were yet there—Brady, tied still to the stake, the flames already licking the fagots at his feet, and Mademoiselle praying to the Virgin—what would they think? Would they know, understand, that had really occurred? or had the terrible spectacle left them also in a dumbed terror? The thought awoke me as from a stupor, and I turned about. The opening in the forest was bright as day, for while the first fierce fire was dying down from lack of fuel, the dry wood encircling the old hunter was leaping into flame. By the glare I saw his face clear-cut as a cameo, and the girl now on her feet, yet with eyes turned on me. Two Indian bodies lay outstretched on the ground between us, killed and trampled under foot by the frenzied warriors in their first terror; everywhere was a litter of discarded weapons, flung aside in flight, and many a war bonnet kicked into shapelessness under the feet of the fleeing. The ground was a jumble of things, as if looked upon a battle field, yet this was not what I really saw in that first swift glance. A man— a white man—ran leaping across the flame-filled opening, kicking aside the blazing sticks of wood already scorching Brady, hurling them to right and left in frantic haste, until he made passage through. I caught the glimmer of a knife in his hand; and then, by main strength, he dragged the weakened prisoner clear of the burning wood and dropped him exhausted on the ground. As the fellow stood there, staring about him, at the helpless huddle at his feet, at the white face of the girl, at the debris on every side, I recognized Simon Girty.

"Saints alive!" What does all this mean?" he cried, grabbing up the gun he dropped in his first swift effort at rescue. "You 'Running Water'; ay! and this is the Kentuckian who would have killed me. What's happened here? It looks like a shambles. Never before did I see a man burning himself. Who killed these—merciful God! what is that?"

His voice rose into a shriek as he stared at me, while I advanced toward him. With one terrorized leap he sprang back, throwing up his rifle, his with hands shaking so, that I feared outright. The sound coming unexpectedly from such ghastly lips must have been more horrible than a groan, for the frightened man dashed his weapon to the ground, and turned to run. His foot struck Brady's body and he went down, screaming to his knees. I saw the old scout's head uplifted, the trembling girl bury her face in her hands, as if to shut out the sight.

"Don't run; there is nothing to be afraid of!" I cried hastily, stopping still in my tracks to better reassure them. "I am no ghost, but a friend. Hear me, Mademoiselle!"

CHAPTER XXXIII

Through the Black Night.

She dropped her hands from before her eyes, and, holding out the white cross gleaming in the firelight, came slowly forward. There was doubt and terror in the fair, uplifted face, but likewise a glow of hope and confidence. I waited silent as she came, noting every swift change of expression. And from me she stopped, hesitating, not even yet thoroughly convinced of my identity.

"Is it really you, Joseph Hayward?" her lips faltered. "Tell me, I beg you, for—for I was never so frightened in my life."

"There is nothing for you to fear, Mademoiselle," I said quickly, regretful enough to have startled her so. "I am Joseph Hayward, the American. It was but to save you I played this part."

She buried her face in her hands, sobbing hysterically, her slender form trembling.

"Oh, I am glad—glad!" she managed to whisper. "I—I am not superstitious, not weak; but this was so real, so dreadful, that all thought left me. Oh, how could you, how could you do that?"

"It was all that was left for me to do," I explained, my heart throbbing, as I drew her hands from before her face, and looked into her eyes. "You must not blame me, Mademoiselle. I could not fight alone against them all. I was crazed with despair when I first thought of this. It was as though God inspired me to the attempt. Mad as it was, I had to try it; something seemed to impel me. But I thought you would know, would understand—"

"I did not; it never once occurred to me—the—wonderful resemblance. Oh! you cannot comprehend how terrible you appeared when I first saw you, Monsieur—there, with the horrid red glare in your face; you had the look of death, of a corpse walking. I—I will never blot it out of memory; it will haunt me while I live. I tremble still like a leaf, even though I feel your hands upon me."

My eyes looking beyond her saw Girty on his knees, reaching for his rifle in the dirt. Then he arose to his feet, his face showing hard and ugly in the firelight.

"What's all this mad play about!" he ejaculated roughly. "Come now, speak up thar, or I'll try what lead kin do. Are ye ghost, er man? Burn me if I'm afraid o' either!"

"Your courage has been tested," I returned in humor. "But you might as well lower the gun, Girty. There is no occasion to shoot at me." I stepped out into fuller view. "Do you know me now?"

He stared, uncertain, into my clay-streaked face, his eyes narrowed into mere slits.

"Maybe I do, an' maybe I don't," he admitted at last obstinately. "Yer're like the lad who guided me into Harmar, but yer a sight for all that. If yez had yer face washed, an' more hair showin' I could judge better. What's all this play-actin' about anyhow? though 't wasn't much play in it for him, I reckon," pointing to Brady, "when I got here. A minute more, an' the man would have been sheeted in flames."

I glanced at the old hunter, now raised upon his elbow. He seemed to be endeavoring to speak, but the wounded jaw, tightly bound by a cloth, prevented. The rough treatment he had received was plainly in evidence, his face bruised and blackened from blows, a great welt across one cheek from which blood oozed, his right ear slit, his leather jerkin slashed almost to ribbons, the moccasins charred on his feet, his small clothes smouldering yet, where Girty had beaten out the flames with his bare hands. Yet bad as he looked, the old indomitable spirit shone in the blue, steadfast eyes. With an effort he sat up, supporting himself painfully with hands blackened by fire, yet before I could speak, Mademoiselle came between us and knelt beside him, her gentle fingers smoothing his gray hair, her voice speaking words I could not catch. Indeed, Girty, in his impatience, gave no opportunity.

"Well, yer ghost," he blustered. "Give me the straight of this."

I stepped toward him, amused to see the man shrink back, half startled still at my weird decoration, and dropped a hand heavily on his shoulder.

"Does that feel like the grip of a phantom, you fool?" I asked sharply. "If it does I'll shut down tighter still for your benefit. My tale can wait its telling until we be well out of here. There will be time enough then to satisfy your curiosity. Those fellows may get over their fright and come back."

"What fellows?"

"A mixed band of Miamis, Ojibwas and Shawnees—mostly Shawnees with a chief named Sis-e-te-wah!"

"Huh! so it was those devils? The same gang I left at the foot of the island. But there were no Shawnees with them then. Sis-e-te-wah, did you say? I know the rascal, but never before did I hear of him being bold enough for such a deed. What stirred him to it?"

"There was a white man with them."

"Ah! now we have the truth—a red coat?" and his eyes were on my jacket.

"He wore one—stolen no doubt—but was no soldier. Mademoiselle knew the man, a ruffian called John Lappin."

He gazed into my face a minute and laughed, slapping his knee in sudden merriment.

"Lord! but that's a good one, boy! By all the gods I must tell it to Hamilton. He'll split his sides. And yer actually played ghost for Jules Lappin, and sent the hell hound running! By my faith, I hope he never comes back. Do I know him? It was my knife that put the red slash in his cheek. There is no deviltry but he

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

BRITONS DRIVING LINE EASTWARD OVER GERMANS

Straightening Out Front in Charges Through Mud Between Ancre and Montauban.

The great allied drive against the German lines on the western front continued with little abatement last week. In addition the Germans are being attacked by the Russians in the east. While the French and British are pushing eastward through the German lines the Russian hordes in the east are sweeping westward against the Austro-Germans. The allies have prepared long for the greatest offensive of the war, massing men and ammunition behind their lines and constructing lines of transportation so as to shift men and munitions to favorable points and as quickly as possible. At the latter part of the past week the French had swept through two lines of German defense and were ready to pierce the thrid and last one before Peronne, a great railroad center, and there strike a blow at the heart of the kaiser's transportation system.

London, July 8. — Charging through the mud and mire north of the Somme, the English are continuing their great push against the Germans, who have denuded Belgium of practically all their soldiers in an effort to hold the Britons in check.

The flower of the German army has been brought forward to oppose the Britons, and guns and ammunition are being used lavishly.

One of the most important gains was the storming of the Leipzig redoubt to the south of the village of Thiepval. This position has constituted one of the main defenses of the Germans in the Somme region for the last 20 months.

Farther south the British charged over 500 yards of German trenches, line after line, and captured the greater part of the village of Ovillers. The Germans hold some of the outlying houses and fierce hand to hand fighting was in progress at the time the report was filed.

Many Trenches Captured.

East of the village of La Boisselle our troops this afternoon captured a labyrinth of trenches, 5,000 yards in length and with a depth of more than 500 yards. This advance was in addition to the taking of 1,000 yards of German trenches in the first rush of the British troops when the battle opened at dawn this morning.

To the north of Fricourt two fortified woods and three lines of trenches were wrested from the hands of the enemy.

At Contalmaison our men repulsed several desperate counter attacks by the enemy, which were led by the Prussian guards, the flower of the German army. At the end of the fighting 700 Germans remained prisoners there.

Notwithstanding the enormous call on German reserves for the battle in Picardy, the German crown prince has resumed the offensive at Verdun and yesterday made further repeated attacks near Thiaumont work without meeting any success.

Several German attacks were made on the French positions at Thiaumont, to the northeast of the city. One of them succeeded in penetrating the first line of French trenches in the region of Thiaumont work. Counter attacks resulted in regaining some of the ground, but the official report issued by the ministry of war in Paris tonight admitted that the Germans still hold Thiaumont work, the keystone of the defense in this sector of the Verdun line. The French still hold positions in the immediate vicinity, from which they threaten the possession of the work by the enemy.

Both Sides Lose Heavily.

Little is known here of the losses which have been suffered by the British in their attacks on the Somme. The first casualty list was published last night and names 200 officers, of whom 25 were killed. It says 1,700 men were killed or wounded. Among the dead is Col. Robert Jeffray Douglas.

In the east things are moving more rapidly. The Russians are making progress in their drives against the important railway junctions at Delatyn in Galicia, Kovel in Volhynia, and Baranovichi, north of the Pripet marshes.

Four powerful movements are being carried out by the Russians against the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in Russia and Galicia.

The four districts against which the Russian assaults are being delivered, are:

1—Between Riga and Dvinsk.

2—North and south of the important railway junction of Baranovitch.

3—Between the Pripet marshes and Luck, where the Germans are striving to hold back the Russians from the base of Kovel.

4—In central Galicia, south of the Dniester river where the Russians, who captured Kolomea, are sweeping in a nothwesterly direction.

Little news has been received in regard to the fighting in the region of Baranovichi.

Teutons Admit Retreat.

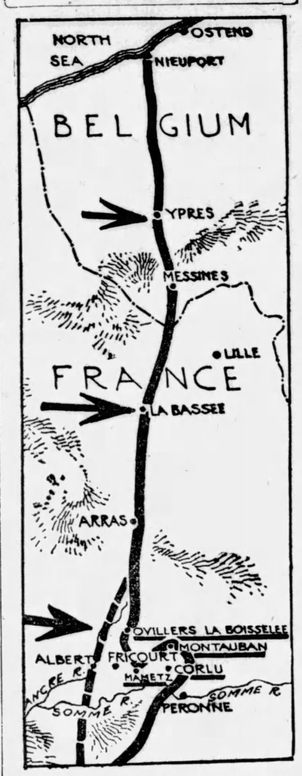
In Galicia and Volhynia, however, the Teutons admit the withdrawal of their line, the retirements having been forced by the rapid advance of the Russians in Galicia and the successful manner in which they dealt with the German counter-offensive on the Lutsk sector. According to unofficial reports, Delatyn is surrounded on three sides and the Russians, having cut the easternmost lines of retreat across the Carpathians, are on the flank of the Austrians' new degensive lines running through Stanislau and Halicz. General Von Bothmer may be compelled to fall back even further before he reaches safety.

Advancing all along the line of the Lutsk salient the Russians are now threatening Kovel from three points. Capture of prisoners continues and according to Russian estimates the total for a month's fighting is not far short of a quarter of a million.

ADMIRAL CAPERTON TO COMMAND IN PACIFIC

Washington, July 8.—Rear Admiral Caperton, now in command of American forces in Santo Domingo, yesterday was selected by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to succeed Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow as commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet when the latter retires July 29. Captain Charles F. Pund will be in command of the Santo Domingo forces.

Where Allied Drive Is Making Headway



This map shows the new battle line in the west where the British and French are making rapid gains.

Fricourt, which formed the head of the German salient, between the Somme and Ancre rivers, has been taken by the British. The French drove the Germans from the city of Corlu.

CARRANZA AVERTS WAR BY CONCILIATORY REPLY

CARRANZA NOTE MEEK

The text of the note transmitted by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador-designate, follows:

"Washington, July 4, 1916.

"Mr. Secretary—I have the honor to transmit in continuation the text of a note I have just received from my government with instructions to present it to your excellency:

"'Mr. Secretary—Referring to the notes of June 20 and 25 last, I have the honor to say to your excellency that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was a further proof of the sincerity of the desires of this government to reach a pacific and satisfactory arrangement of present difficulties. This government is anxious to solve the present conflict, and it would be unjust if its attitude were misinterpreted.

"'It was also the Mexican government that earnestly suggested a plan for cantonments along the boundary line during the conferences of Ciudad, Juarez and El Paso. This government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true causes of the conflict between the two countries, to-wit: the American government believes, reasonably, that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty, and the Mexican government, on its part, believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican soil, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflicts. Therefore, the withdrawal of American troops, on one hand, and the protection of the frontier, on the other, are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of both governments.

"'The Mexican government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way, and prompted by a spirit of concord, the remedies which should be applied to the present situation.

"'Several Latin-American countries have offered their friendly mediation to the Mexican government, and the latter has accepted it. Therefore, the Mexican government only awaits information that the government of the United States would be disposed to accept this mediation for the purpose mentioned above, or whether it is still of the belief that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations between both governments.

"'In the meantime, this government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time hopes that the American government, on its part, may make use of all efforts to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities of the frontier that might cause new complications.

"'I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "'C. AGUILAR.

"Having thus complied with the higher instructions of my government, it affords me pleasure to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "E. ARRENDONDO."

PLEDGES ALL HIS POWER TO AVOID NEW TROUBLES

Wants to Consider in Practical Way Remedies for Friction Between Two Nations.

The Mexican situation was greatly relieved last week by the receipt of a conciliatory note from General Carranza, head of the de facto government of Mexico. The only cloud in the sky that threatens to disrupt the peaceful settlement of the question is Villa, who apparently has come back to life. It was reported that a band of Villistas and 2,000 Carranzista cavalry engaged in a terrific battle near Jiminez. Carranza expects trouble with Villa before there is any degree of peace established in Mexico as it is feared the first chief's army will be deserted by many Villa followers. Villa has the ambition to become the ruler of Mexico.

Washington, July 5.—Gen. Carranza's reply to the American note of June 20 and the ultimatum of June 25, has ended for the time being all war talk in Washington. High administrative officials, after hastily scanning the document, delivered today to the state department, say that it seems to open up a way for a speedy adjustment of all differences between this government and the de facto government of Mexico.

The note, a model of brevity, signed by Foreign Minister Aguilar, breathes conciliation in its every paragraph. And, while again insisting that the presence of American troops on Mexican soil, which is characterized as a trespass on the sovereignty, is the immediate cause of the conflicts between the governments, General Carranza, for the first time, personally assumes part of the blame, by admitting that the insecurity of the frontier gives the United States a just cause for complaint against his government. By doing so, officials said, he ties the hands of the administration, so far as any aggressive military measures in Mexico proper are concerned, and opens the way to a diplomatic parley to settle all points in dispute.

Written by Carranza.

While the communication bears the signature of Foreign Minister Aguilar, it is believed, at both the embassy and the state department, it was personally dictated by General Carranza. American officials hope the complete absence of discourteous language and unwarranted charges of bad faith, such as have characterized the last two Mexican notes, indicates that much of the suspicion as to the purposes of the Washington government has been removed from the first chief's mind.

The note cites the release of the Americans taken prisoners at Carrizal as proving the sincerity of the Mexican government in its efforts to bring about pacific ending of the present difficulty.

The note states that the Mexican government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way the remedies which are necessary which should be applied to the present situation. It states that it is waiting to hear from the United States whether the offers of the Latin-American countries to mediate is acceptable to this government or whether direct negotiations between the two governments would be better.

No Mention of Carrizal.

Carranza directly pledges himself to employ all means to prevent any new incidents that will complicate the situation. He says he has accepted "in principle" the suggestion of the Latin-Americans that mediation be resorted to to settle the points of difference, but also asks whether direct negotiations will be favored by the United States.

High officials were much impressed by the complete change in tone shown in General Carranza's new note. It was described as "more than conciliatory," by one. There seemed to be no disposition to doubt that the United States on its side would be willing to arrange for the early withdrawal of the expeditionary force from Mexico.

With more than 150,000 regulars and National Guardsmen soon to be available for border patrol work, the necessity of keeping General Pershing's columns any great distance beyond the line has lessened, according to many officials. Ample forces are at hand to control the situation, even if the Mexican troops now assembled in northern Mexico are unable immediately to guarantee protection from raiders. In any event, it was pointed out, it will be impossible for any considerable force of bandits to assemble for an attack across the line such as the raid on Columbus, N. M., if General Carranza carries out the promises made in his note "to employ all efforts," that may be at his disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, had this comment to make:

"The note speaks for itself. It is thoroughly explanatory and sets forth exactly the situation with the United States as viewed by the Mexican government."

CARRANZA ADMITS HE CAN'T PROTECT AMERICAN BORDER

Washington, July 7.—The de facto government of Mexico is not sure that it can protect the American frontier from bandit raids.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo admitted this today. And in connection with that notification he suggested that all American troops on the border exercise unusual precaution.

In his dispatch to the embassy General Carranza said he feared the bandits had crossed the desert in an attempt to reach the border and cause further difficulties. He suggested that the American troops patrol carefully between Boquillas and Ojinaga and promised that every possible effort will be made by his forces to apprehend and destroy the bandits.

A note formally accepting General Carranza's proposal that differences between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico be settled by direct negotiations was handed today to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate.

The proposed exchange of views probably will be carried on through informal conversations between Mr. Arredondo and Counselor Polk who will act as secretary of state during the next month. Secretary Lansing leaves today to spend his vacation at Watertown, N. Y. He will keep in close touch with the department by telephone and telegraph, advising Mr. Polk while the conversations are in progress.

READY TO DICKER, TEXT OF NOTE TO CARRANZA

Washington, July 7.—The state department today made public the text of the note sent to the Carranza government in Mexico which accepted the latter's offer to settle all differences between the two governments immediately by direct negotiations. The note, which is addressed to Ambassador Designate Arredondo, follows:

'Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government, and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

"'Mr. Secretary:

"'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note transmitted to me by Senor Arredondo on the 4th instant, in which you refer to my notes of June 20th and June 25th, and to assure you of the sincere gratification of my government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have unfortunately risen in our relations along the international boundary, and the unreserved expression of the desire of your government to reach an adjustment of these difficulties on a broad and amicable basis. The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government, which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments.

"'It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick as well as practical consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing condition. Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of controversy.

"'Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

'I am, sir, yours very sincerely,

"'ROBERT LANSING.'"

LLOYD-GEORGE HEADS THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Minister of Munitions Takes Kitchener's Job.

London, July 8.—David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, has been appointed secretary of state for war, succeeding the late Lord Kitchener, who was drowned when a British cruiser bearing him to Russia was sunk.

At the same time it was announced that Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, had been raised to the peerage.

Lloyd-George had been minister of munitions since May, 1915, when the criticism of Lord Kitchener for failure to supply the army with sufficient ammunition had reached its height. For seven years prior to that he had been chancellor of the exchequer, where he won the title of "Enemy of the Lords" because of his activity in behalf of land reforms.

A reorganization of the cabinet will be necessary by the promotion of Lloyd-George. Edwin Montagu, financial secretary of the treasury, is expected to become minister of munitions.

Sir Edward Grey, who finally becomes a lord, is said to have refused the honor several times.

COLONEL OFFERS 20,000 SOLDIERS

Makes Formal Offer to the Secretary of War, Says Dispatch.

New York, July 10.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has made a formal offer to the government at Washington of a division of volunteer troops to be assembled at the call to arms for a war with Mexico. This was learned yesterday on high authority. The colonel's offer is in the form of a letter to the secretary of war.

If his application is allowed, and the secretary of war, it is said, has told friends of Colonel Roosevelt that it undoubtedly will be, then at a call for volunteers the colonel will become a major general and will be in command of over 20,000 soldiers, each of whom might also be said to have been chosen personally by Colonel Roosevelt.

Asks for Officers.

In the letter, it is declared, he has applied for a detail of regular officers, naming the men he wishes, some of them being among the best known soldiers in American military affairs.

Among the civilians he designates for command under him are found men in every walk of life, from the lumberjack and cowpuncher to the lawyer and Wall street magnate.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRea Winslow, who retires on July 29 from the command of the United States Pacific fleet, will become a brigadier general, if the colonel's request is granted.

Stimson to Join.

Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, is the division's chief quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Other men who will hold the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major under Major General Roosevelt are many of his old political friends.

John M. Parker, the leading Progressive of Louisiana, who was the party's nominee for vice president this June, is to be colonel of one of the regiments, it is said.

Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France and at one time secretary of state, will hold the rank of major.

DYNAMITE IS FOUND IN MEXICAN HUT

Columbus, N. M., July 10.—Several Mexicans were arrested here for having large quantities of dynamite. The explosive was discovered in a hut on the outskirts of town. It was located through secret information concerning a plot to destroy one of the army ammunition storehouses.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Sir Ernest Shackleton, Anarctic explorer, arrived in Puntas Arenas, Chile, last week. This is the most southerly town in the world, and is situated on the Strait of Magellan.

Fourth of July casualties in this country resulted in 15 dead and 701 injured.

A violent earthquake in Sicily last week caused the death of nearly 300 persons. The victims were reported to be in three sulphur mines which the earth shocks caused to cave in.

National Guardsmen who have dependent relatives will have their applications for discharge granted, according to orders issued by the war department.

There was a revival of German submarine activity last week, three British fishing boats being sunk in the North sea. A Norwegian steamer was also attacked.

The hearing of the appeal of Sir Roger Casement, who on June 29 was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death for complicity in the Irish rebellion, has been fixed for July 17.

The Russian duma has adopted a bill according to peasants the same civil rights as are given to other classes of the population.

Many militiamen on the Mexican border occupied the hospitals after their arrival there on account of the heat and not being acclimated.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders are determined to wage a bitter fight to win the election by which the state of Maine chooses state officials and members of congress on September 1. Hughes, Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson, Clark and Bryan may stump the state.

Conferees on the river and harbor appropriation bill have agreed on a measure carrying $42,886,085. The bill as it passed the house carried $39,600,000, and as it passed the senate, $44,000,000.

One U. S. marine was killed in battle last week with revolutionists near Monte Cristo, Santo Domingo. In another battle three officers were wounded.

The customs bureau of the treasury department has begun the work of checking up the total amount of arms and ammunition that has been exported to Mexico within the last year.

The National Directory of the Irish League has agreed to accept the proposals made by David Lloyd-George for a solution to the Irish question.

ABE MARTIN

Some married men are supremely happy an' others like t' take a hand in th' selection o' ther socks.

Health, education an' wealth are all great things, but ther hain't nothin' that'll git you as fer as a pleasin' personality.

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER V.

There was but one important measure to deal with in this session of the legislature, but David's penetration into a thorough understanding of such bill, and the patience and sagacity he displayed in settling all disputes, won the approbation of even doubtful and divided factions. He flashed a new fire of life into the ebbing enthusiasm of his followers, whom he had led to victory on the Griggs Bill. At the close of the session, early in May, he was presented with a set of embossed resolutions commending his fulfillment of his duties.

That same night, in his room at the hotel, as he was packing his belongings, he was waited upon by a delegation composed alike of horny-handed tillers of the soil and distinguished statesmen.

"We come, David," said the spokesman, who had been chairman of the county convention, "to say that you are our choice for the next governor of this state, and in saying this we know we are echoing the sentiment of the Republican party. In fact, we are looking to you as the only man who can bring that party to victory."

He said many more things flattering and echoed by his followers. It made the blood tingle in David's veins to know that these men of plain, honest, country stock, like himself, believed in him and in his honor. In kaleidoscopic quickness there passed in review his life—the days when he and his mother had struggled with a wretched poverty that the neighbors had only half suspected, the first turning point in his life, when he was taken unto the hearth and home of strong-hearted people, his years at college, the plodding days in pursuit of the law, his hotly waged fight in the legislature, and his short literary career, and he felt a surging of boyish pride at the knowledge that he was now approaching his goal.

The next morning David went to Lafferton in order to discuss the road to the ruling of the people.

"Whom would you suggest for manager of my campaign, Uncle Barnabas?" he asked.

"Knowles came to me and offered his services. Couldn't have a slicker man, Dave."

"None better in the state, I shouldn't have ventured to ask him."

Janey was home for the summer, and on the first evening of his return she and David sat together on the porch.

"Oh, Davey," she said with a little sob, "Jud has come home again, and they saly he isn't just wild any more, but thordughly bad."

The tears in her eyes and the tremor her tone stirred all his old protective instinct for her.

"Poor Jud! I'll see if I can't awaken some ambition in him for a different life."

"You've been very patient, Davey, but do try again. Every one is down on him now but father and you and me. Aunt M'ri has let the judge prejudice her; Joe hasn't a particle of patience with him, and he can't understand how I can have any, but you do, Davey. You understand everything."

They sat in silence, watching the stars pierce vivdly through the blackness of the sky, and presently his thoughts strayed from Jud and from his fair young sister. In fancy he saw the queenly carriage of an imperious little head, the mystery lurking in a pair of purple eyes, and heard the cadence in an exquisite voice.

The next morning he began the fight, and there was an incessant cannonade from start to finish against the upstart boy nominee, who proved to be an adversary of unremitting activity, the tact and experience of Knowles making a fortified intrenchment for him. All of David's friends rallied strongly to his support. Hume came from Washington, Joe from the ranch, and Wilder from the east, his father having a branch concern in the state.

Through the long, hot summer the warfare waged, and by mid-autumn it seemed a neck and neck contest—a contest so susceptible that the merest breath might turn the tide at any moment. The week before the election found David still resolute, grim, and determined. Instead of being discouraged by adverse attacks he had gained new vigor from each downthrow. All forces rendezvoused at the largest city in the state for the final engagement.

Three days before election he received a note in a handwriting that had become familiar to him during the past year. With a rush of surprise and pleasure he noted the city postmark. The note was very brief, merely mentioning the hotel at which they were stopping and asking him to call if he could spare a few moments from his campaign work.

In an incredibly short time after the receipt of this note he was at the hotel, awaiting an answer to his card. He was shown to the sitting room of the suite, and Carey opened the door to admit him. This was not the little princess of his dreams, nor the charming young girl who had talked so ingeniously with him before the Braden fireside. This was a woman, stately yet gracious, vigorous yet exquisite.

"I am glad we came home in time to see you elected," she said. "It is a great honor, David, to be governor of your state."

There was a shade of deference in her manner to him which he realized was due to the awe with which she regarded the dignity of his elective office. This amused while it appealed to him.

"We are on our way to California to spend the winter," she replied, in answer to his eager question, "and

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

might be up to. An', Lord, love me, yer played ghost fer him!"

He laughed again, the odd sound echoing through the night, and causing Mademoiselle to turn and look at us.

"Is he one to get over his scare, and come back?" I asked, scanning the forest apprehensively. Girty's face sobered, the loud laugh dying into a cackle.

"I judge 't is like enough; the dog's no coward, but he'll have a job gatherin' up the red-skins. By the Lord Harry! 't was a fine joke. But maybe we better move, friend, for he would not be in good humor if he did come, and I am scarcely in better grace with him than you."

"Go where?"

To join my party. Did yer think it likely I was here alone? I'll tell yer the whole of it in a word. I found the warriors of the Wyandots marching south, an' joined them. Have you heard it was war? Ay! there's no stopping now; the tribes have taken the trail, the tomahawks are bloody. 'Tis said St. Clair has left Harmar already; and there will be fighting on the Wabash. Pish! it is easy to guess how it will end."

"St. Clair is a good soldier," I contended stoutly.

"I grant that, but 't is not a soldier that is needed now. Pipe clay and drill are not for the wilderness. So is Harmar for the matter of that—didn't I see him lickin' his raw recruits into line—but one Kentucky backswoodsman—like our scorched friend here—would be worth the two of 'em in a fight with savages. He'd meet them on their own ground. I tell ye, lad, the redskin will send yer St. Clair back as they did Braddock—if he lives to go. But why discuss that now? Saint Anne! we've got enough to think about to save our own scalps. What was I saying? Oh, yes—the Wyandots were on the trail south, and I left them, taking a dozen braves along with me, that I might learn what had happened on the island. 'Running Water' had disappeared; I thought at the time maybe she didn't care to travel with me any longer, or else desired to get away from those Indian outlaws we were camping with. Most of them were drunk, and no pleasant company. So it was my notion she left by herself to join her own people. But when I reached the Wyandots she was not there, nor had anyone heard from her. Then your party failed to show up, and, putting the two together, I got it in my head that something must be going on down here. I came across to see."

"Where are your Indians?"

"At the foot of the lake. I scouted up the shore as far as the ford; saw the blaze of fire over here and crept up through the woods to investigate. Then somebody fired a gun, and I ran forward. This is what I found." He waved his hand about the open space. "Now you understand. I reckon the best thing for us to do is to get out."

I looked down at Brady thoughtfully; then stepped over beside him. "How is he, Mademoiselle?" I asked, "can he talk at all?"

"If you bend close to his lips you can hear his words," she answered, glancing up at my face. The hunter's eyes were bright; he seemed to be trying to speak, and I dropped on my knees beside her.

"What is it, Brady?"

There was a faint muttering, but I distinguished the words.

"Was—was that—Simon Girty?"

"Yes."

"The—the man—who, who—cut me down?"

"Yes."

"Whar—whar is he now?"

"Right here; you want to speak to him—oh, Girty?"

The renegade came toward us, and the eyes of the two borderers met. For a long moment they looked at each other, many a memory, no doubt, floating between. Then Brady held out a blackened hand.

"Yer saved my life, Simon Girty," he said with an effort. "I—I never thought to—shake hands with you—but—but I'm a goin' to."

Girty's ugly face broke into a smile. "No more did I,' he admitted grimly. "We ain't ginerally been in no shakin' hands mood when we've met heretofore. Still, I reckon, we're about even up an' kin afford ter shake if we wanter. Think yer kin travel a bit, Brady?"

"How far?"

"To the foot of the lake; to a Wyandot camp.'

The hunter's eyes wandered from his face to mine.

"I—I reckon I can," he mumbled at last. "I—ain't hurt so much, only bruised up." His glance fell upon his feet. "Maybe if—I had some whole moccasins I'd get along better."

"We'll fix that," and Girty laughed. "I reckon that's what them dead Injuns is lying there fore."

He stepped across to the nearest body, fumbled a moment, and came back, dropping on his knees. Deftly and quickly he cut the burned leather from the wounded man's feet, touching the blackened flesh gingerly with his fingers, and slipped on the new moccasins.

"You're not scorched much, friend. Hurts some, I reckon, but a couple o' days will put you all right agin." He saw me, and grinned. "Go wash that face of yours, lad. Lord! but I want to laugh every time I look at it, an' the girl here hasn't got over bein' scared at you yet. Go on now; we'll get Brady started, and if you ever come into camp lookin' like that, my Wyandots would run all night."

I left them willingly enough, and found water in the ravine between the clay banks with which to scrub myself, lying down at full length, and managing thus to remove most of the decorations. I dried myself on the red jacket, and then flung it aside into the thicket, resuming my own, and picking up the discarded rifle. The application of water made me feel like a new man, although I realized now how tired I was in brain and body. The scattered embers of fire were by this time only a dull red, emitting little flashes of light, and the opening in the forest was but dimly revealed, the figures in the center almost undiscernible. I found the hunter on his feet, however, leaning heavily on Girty's shoulder, but insisting he could walk alone. Mademoiselle bore two guns, and was first to greet me.

"I cannot see how you look," she said, the tremor gone from her voice, and striving to speak gaily. "But I am sure it is an improvement, Monsieur."

"I trust you may think so still by daylight," I answered. "At least I have done my best to cease being a ghost. I mean you shall discover I am very much alive."

"I have small reason to doubt that. You must help him."

"Yes, I know; but you, Mademoiselle; did you escape uninjured?"

"But for some small bruises, and a terrible fright; only I—I wish so much to get away from here, Monsieur."

"Is that you, Hayward?" broke in Girty's harsh voice. "Take hold here with me, until this man gets the use of his legs. You know the way, girl; down the line of the shore. Keep a bit ahead of us, but don't move too fast; 'twill be dark in the woods."

Brady groaned with pain, but was not without strength. When we reached the forest the trail was so narrow that Girty fell behind, leaving me alone to guide him. We advanced slowly, having to almost feel our way through the dense gloom, until we emerged on the shore of the lake. Here the dim light of the stars shimmering on the water yielded a faint guidance, but Brady hobbled along so painfully I had no heart to urge him faster. Ahead, a dim shadow, was Mademoiselle. My mind was filled with thought of her, but Girty began asking questions, and I told him briefly all that had occurred since we left Harmar. It was so we came, at last, into the Wyandot camp.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A Prisoner to the Allies.

As I pen these adventures of youth I seem to retain but dim recollection of what occurred following our arrival at the camp at the foot of the lake. I recall the struggle we had with Brady, which taxed Girty's strength as well as my own. The man suffered greatly, and for much of the distance we bore him in our arms in spite of his protests. Yet we reached the spot at last, and stumbled into the circle of light cast by a small fire, the Indians aroused from sleep by Girty's shout, and clustering about us in eager curiosity. At first view I deemed them hostile, but a word from the girl made them friendly enough.

Indeed she assumed command at once, ignoring Girty utterly, and keeping the Wyandots busy with an effort to give Brady relief from pain. Boughs were spread for him before the fire, the wounded man placed upon these, and his wounds carefully washed. I saw the old hunter's eyes following her movements as she flitted about in the firelight, or bent above him in gentle ministration. If she was weary she gave no sign, her whole thought concentrated on her work of mercy. She never looked at or spoke to me, and I felt my heart sink as I watched her, the dancing red light on her face, grave and earnest. With the help of one of the warriors—an older man of stern look—she made some native poultice, which was bound to the burned feet as well as the wounded jaw. This must have brought relief, for Brady finally closed his eyes, and fell asleep with her brown hand stroking his forehead. Yet she remained in her position, motionless, her eyes upon his face. I moved uneasily, and changed my position, but she did not look up. From where I lay I could see the clear outline of her face silhouetted against the fire. I yearned to go to her, yet somehow I dared not. At last I lay my head down on my arm, still watching her, and, before I knew it, was asleep.

(To Be Continued.)

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some Farmstead reader tell me something about raising onions for the fall market. What is the best variety, the best manner of cultivation, the best soil for them and the best manner of harvesting them?—B., Ohio.

Can anyone tell me through these columns why we have a big hay crop after a winter of deep snow? Does the snow act as a fertilizer or is it a protection?—W., New York.

I would like to know how to make cheese by using the rennet tablets. Can some reader tell me? I would like to know, also, how to get rid of small insects on celery plants. Do ants ever work on celery plants? —G., West Virginia.

About Goats.

I am a reader of the Farmstead, and in a recent issue I noticed a short article about goats. I desire to know more about these animals. Will F., Connecticut, who wrote the article, advise as to what kind of goats to place on brushy land with a view of getting rid of the green undergrowth? How many goats would he advise you to purchase to start with for browsing purposes? Is their flesh good for food? Will goats thrive in a cold climate?—K., Michigan.

Planting Asparagus.

R., Pennsylvania.—Some years ago I made an asparagus bed by digging a trench 12 or 14 inches deep and 12 inches wide, filling half of it with well rotted manure and the remainder with top soil to within two or three inches of the top. Then I set the roots six inches apart. Be sure the roots are spread out well. Cover level with ground, using a little water in covering them. This bed was made in the spring. Methods used by nurseries are all right, but cause too much work and expense for an ordinary farmer.—M., Indiana.

To Burn Stumps.

W., Minn.—If you want to burn your stumps bore a one-inch hole 18 inches deep into the center of the stump in the fall of the year and place an ounce of saltpetre in it. Fill the hole with water and plug it. In the spring take out the plug, put in half a gill of kerosene and then set fire to it. It will burn the stump out to its farthest root.—M., Indiana.

Starting from the level of the ground bore a two-inch hole down into the stump to a depth of about one foot. Fill half of the hole with powdered saltpetre and the rest with kerosene. Then plug it up. When the kerosene disappears the hole is again filled and plugged. This work is done best in the spring, or at least very soon after the tree is cut. In six or eight months the stump will be in condition to burn when fired. —F., Wisconsin.

Mites in Coops.

You make different suggestions about handling chickens. Here the standard remedy for mites in the chicken house is what is called the four-to-one spray. Use four parts of engine distillate and one part crude carbolic acid. Five gallons will spray a house 18 by 26 feet on the floor, walls and lower roof. It will last about six months. Distillate is no better, but it is cheaper than kerosene or gasoline. A little hydrated lime sprinkled on the dropping board after cleaning is a good help.

For worms in chickens a good remedy is to boil tobacco stems and mix this with mash, one pound to 100 hens.—B., California.

Body Lice.

For body lice on chickens apply blue ointment just below the vent. Use a piece the size of a pea. Lice go to the vent for water. Do not use this on young chickens. Blue ointment is effective also for scaly leg. This information is given out by the California experiment station and is in general use here in the chicken country.—B., California.

Tobacco Culture.

I began growing tobacco 49 years ago. A few years later I decided that there were certain days better than others on which to cut tobacco so that it would cure nicely and have a rich, waxy and heavy body. To discover the way to tell these dates, and to tell them ahead of time, has been a hard task, but I was finally successful. Tobacco has an oily substance which belongs to it naturally. It has a sap like other vegetation. When the sap rises it runs the oil out through the pores of the leaves on the principle that oil and water won't mix. The oil, being lighter, is pushed out by the sap. Tobacco cut while in this condition will be light and chaffy. There is nothing but sap in the tobacco, and when cured this sap disappears. It evaporates and leaves the tobacco light and worthless. But if you cut the tobacco when the sap is down and the oil has full sway you can cure it nicely. It will have a heavy body and be rich and waxy. This happens because the tobacco is full of oil instead of sap, and the oil does not evaporate. It has been my experience that we must cut tobacco when there is oil in it if we expect to have oil in it when cured. For instance, you have experienced cutting one week and having excellent luck, and then cutting a few days later, probably off the same piece of ground and with riper tobacco, and have no luck at all. I shall be pleased to answer questions from tobacco growers if postage is sent for reply.—D. V. Davis, Fork, N. C.

Making Rawhide.

Salt the flesh side of the skin and cover the hair side with damp wood ashes. When the hair slips readily, scrape it off, stretch the skin, scrape both sides well and rub repeatedly with lard or castor oil to make it pliable.

Another way to remove hair or fur from skin, says Farm and Home, is to soak from two to six days, or until the hair slips readily, in a mixture of 10 gallons cold soft water, eight quarts slaked lime and eight quarts hardwood ashes. This makes good raw hide.

If it is desired further to tan the skin apply a mixture of two parts powdered alum and one part table salt to fleshy side of skin. Fold and put it away for 24 hours. Then make a brine with the same mixture of salt and alum and apply with a brush, making sure that every part of the skin is reached.

Sprinkle a little bran over the skin. Fold it up and after three days open it out and hang it in a well-ventilated room. The skin will then be hard and can be softened with a little water and then stretched.

Hulless Oats.

Hulless oats have the peculiar characteristic of shelling out free from the hull when threshed. They have never been extensively grown and their value is not generally known. In determining their worth it should be understood that their feeding value is somewhat greater than ordinary oats, as the ordinary varieties may have as much as 30 per cent hull. However, to furnish an amount of food substance per acre equivalent to other varieties they should produce a yield of 70 per cent by weight of the varieties commonly grown.

The Washington Experiment Station obtained a small quantity of hulless oats from the United States department of agriculture in 1904. These and other hulless varieties have been tested with the ordinary ones, which have hulls on, for the past several years. The average yield for a two years' test in the grain nursery shows that Chinese hulless oats, one of the most common varieties, produced 43 per cent of the yield of Swedish Select oats. An improved hulless oat which was produced at the Washington experiment station by crossing the Chinese hulless on the Palouse Wonder oat, produced 72 per cent of the yield produced by Swedish Select during the same two years.

The best hulless oats under field conditions produced only 53 per cent of the yield of Swedish Select. Besides producing a low yield, most of the hulless varieties have a tendency to shatter badly and are often susceptible to smut, thus further reducing the yield of the harvested crop. Attempts are being made to improve these hulless varieties by crossing them on some of the better yielding varieties. Until hulless oats are further improved they would hardly seem to be worthy of attention from the grower, except where they are to be used for a special purpose.

The horses will keep in better fettle and be able to do more work when good care is taken. Care doesn't cost an extra cent; but pays, and pays big, in the long run.

To keep pigs shut up in a pen and feed them on swill is a proof that you are not up-to-date but a back number.

THE GARDEN

Fight Germs.

The control of disease in the field and in the storage bins will enable sweet potato growers to extend the marketing season and to dispose of a greater portion of their crop at the higher prices which prevail in the winter. At present many growers, especially the smaller ones, sell their entire crop at digging time when prices are low, while those who store their potatoes lose heavily from the various storage rots.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 714, a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, offers suggestions for the improvement of this situation by protecting the stock from disease, both in the field and in the storage bin. Five field diseases—stem rot, black rot, foot rot, scurf and root rot—are described and directions for their control given. They are caused by fungi which invade the plants and their roots, and infest not only the plants, but the soil itself, and may be carried to new areas and plants by insects, farm animals, infected implements, drainage water, wind or diseased roots or tubers. The fungi are also often spread in manure used as fertilizer.

The means of securing healthy crops, therefore, must be the exclusion of the germs from the fields and from the seed and fertilizer used in the growing of the potatoes. The methods used in the prevention of these diseases include the treatment of the seed, the hotbed and the field.

The seed potatoes must be carefully selected the year before at digging time from the hills which are known to contain healthy plants. This may be determined by splitting the stems of the plants and examining the interior for indications of rot. The seed potatoes themselves should be examined again before planting for evidence of disease. When slip seeding is used, equal care must be taken that the cuttings are made from disease-free plants.

Watermelon Wilt.

Watermelon wilt, a disease which seriously affects not only the growing crop, but also those of succeeding years, is caused by a fungus which lives in the soil, entering the roots and plugging up the water-carrying vessels, preventing the rise of moisture, and thus causing the plant to wilt and die. The disease is spread by particles of earth containing spores of the fungus, being carried by stock, cultivating implements and the wind; by infected stable manure; also by drainage water flowing into uninfected fields from those infected.

After a field once becomes infected with the disease there is nothing that can be done to save it, but the following means of precaution may be taken. First, watermelons should not be planted for 10 or 12 years on land which has been infected. Second, stable manure, if it has become infected by the use of watermelon vines or hay, should not be applied to land intended for watermelons. Third, fields receiving the drainage from infected fields should be treated the same as the ones on which the melons grew. Live stock should be prevented from passing through infected fields as much as possible. Fifth, by breeding wilt-resistant varieties.

Bean Anthracnose.

Anthracnose is a fungous disease of both wax and green beans, appealing first as small purplish discolorations but later developing into large, dark spots surrounded by a light brown ring. These spots often run together. A pink mass of spores forms in the center of these spots. The fungus penetrates through the pol and into the seed, causing it to become spotted. The most important method of control is by seed selection. If the disease appears early, the plants can be sprayed with a 3-5-50 formula of bordeaux mixture. Crop rotations and the burning of the infected plants is also very important.

Fertilizing Asparagus.

Immediately after the cutting season is over is the proper time to fertilize asparagus for next year's crop, in order that the food may be manufactured and stored up in the roots. It is a mistake to apply it in the fall or winter, as the plants cannot utilize it before the next year. Do not fail to cultivate the asparagus throughout the summer, until August 15 or September 1. Remember that the more the plants grow during the season the better will the next crop be. The practice of letting the asparagus bed or field grow up in weeds during the summer and failing to cultivate it is a mistake.

The asparagus plant is a gross feeder, and it is almost impossible to make the land too rich. As the edible portion of the asparagus is the stem, large amounts of ammoniated fertilizer should be applied. Do not be afraid of fertilizing too heavily, as this is very rarely done, even though it is possible. The asparagus also demands considerable potash. A limited amount of salt seems to do good, but the potash in the form a kainit or muriate of potash will take the place of salt. A 7-4-8 fertilizer will be found a good one for asparagus. Apply 1,000 pounds of this to each acre. Scatter it broadcast and harrow it in with a disk harrow.

THE ORCHARD

Pruning.

"Pruning may be done at any time of the year," according to A. J. Gunderson, of the division of polmology, University of Illinois. "It can best be done, however, while the trees are dormant, for more time is then available, and in the absence of foliage it is easier to tell what branches should be removed."

First — Remove all dead, diseased or broken limbs.

Second—Cut out the water-sprouts.

Third — Remove those branches which cross or interfere with each other.

Fourth — Cut back any leader branches that may be making an overvigorous growth. In doing so, do not leave straight stubs, but cut back to a side branch. This will improve the shape of the top and make spraying and picking easier.

Fifth—Do not overprune by cutting out too large branches and thereby suddenly open up the top to exposure to the sun. This may produce sunscald. Instead, thin out the top uniformly by removing the smaller branches of about one-half inch diameter.

Sixth—Do part of the pruning this year, and the balance next year, especially where no pruning has been done before.

Seventh—Be careful of the fruit spurs. These are the parts of the tree which bear apples. If broken off they never can bear again.

The method of cutting when pruning apple trees is very important. The best advice is to cut every branch, whether large or small, as close, as possible, to the part from which it is taken. Never leave stubs, for stubs will not permit the healing over of the wounds, but may induce decay. Make all cuts smooth and close.

All wounds two inches or more in diameter should be painted in order to keep out the decay. Of the different materials that may be used for this, a thick paint, consisting of white lead and raw linseed oil, will prove satisfactory.

Codling Moth.

It is not enough to spray for codling moth at the time the petals of the apple blossoms are falling, say authorities of the Pennsylvania state college. The first spraying of arsenate of lead, two or three pounds to 50 gallons of water, should be followed by a similar spray in 10 days or two weeks. This should be applied as a fine mist which will cover every leaf and fruit.

The second spray is designed to cover the maximum hatching period, and to poison those larvae which try to eat through the side of the apple, or which feed upon the leaves while searching for the young apples. The third spray should be repeated about nine weeks from the date of the first spray. This third spray is intended to catch the midsummer brood of the codling moth.

POULTRY

Grain in Germain.

One of the best ways we have found to give our hens interesting exercise in the winter time is to supply them with unthreshed grain in the sheaves. Oats, wheat and rye are all excellent for this purpose.

We always store away enough in the autumn so that we can supply one or more bundles to every 25 fowls each day that they have to be confined to the house during winter. The pleasure and exercise they get in scratching for the grains, and hulling them, stimulates both health and egg-production.

A Broody Coop.

You can take a large dry goods box, knock off the sides and the bottom, and then use slats to tack on the sides and bottom in order to admit plenty of ventilation. The birds stand on the bottom and the fever cools more rapidly. The box should have supports about three feet in length.

The birds should be taken from the nest as soon as they have the broody fever. This enables you to break them from sitting more rapidly, and when turned from the coop they will begin laying much earlier. This will also prevent many eggs from being spoiled.

The hens should be fed when confined in the coop so as to keep them in laying condition.

Nests for Hens.

The nests for our hens are not necessarily expensive, but they are constructed so that the layers can get on and off handily and are arranged for easy and frequent cleaning and disinfecting, says one writer.

Nests are great harboring places for mites, which naturally gather where the hens sit most. These pests, which make Biddy fretful and ill-tempered and sap her vitality, should be allowed as few hiding places as possible—and a little care in the construction of the nest, even though it is made from an old soap or shoe box, will accomplish much.

In addition to having our nests as free from cracks and crevices as possible, we also want the boxes of the right size for our particular breed of fowls. Small nests will cramp the hen and may drive her to drop her eggs on the floor or in the yards; on the other hand, if the nests are too large, the eggs will roll around and get broken, or too many hens will try to crowd in the same nest.

Have one side of the nest box comparatively low, so that the hens may enter from that side by merely stepping in, rather than compelling them to jump down upon the nest when there may be eggs in it.

Chicks in Summer.

A fellow needs to be pretty watchful just about now, lest his chick losses take the heart right out of his season's work, say a man. Heat may work havoc; so may insect pests. It is discouraging to get a nice lot of the little chaps well on the way and then have some disease strike them and wipe out the biggest share of them in less time than it would take to say "Jack Robinson."

So it pays to look out before the evil day comes. Two or three things help in this line. Where the runs have been on the same spot a good many years it is a good thing to plow it up. That not only furnishes the birds needed exercise and a great deal of feed in the form of bugs, worms, and other game, but it also lessens the likelihood of diseases getting in. There is something healthful about the smell of the freshly turned earth.

And then the feed given needs to be watched carefully in hot weather. We often get in too big a hurry to make the birds grow. In hot weather, as well as in cool, we are tempted to give heavier food than can be digested. First we know, a lot of the birds are off their feed and we lose more than we gain. That is one reason why I like home-prepared feed. Most of the mixtures we buy are all right when they start from the factory, but we do not always know just what they contain, nor how long they may have been on the way. If we do our own grinding and mixing we will be more sure of favorable results. Many a fine bird has turned up its toes because of too hearty food in hot weather.

Still again, every dish that is used to feed or water the chicks must be kept just as clean as can be, and the water or milk fed must be pure, fresh, and wholesome. With pure drink, some light, easily digested feed, and what newly cut grass and vegetables they will take I am not very greatly afraid of disease, provided of course the housing and other care are right.

LIVE STOCK

Hogs and Rape.

As an annual forage for hogs I have found that rape sown most any time during the summer will furnish an excellent quality of summer pasture, says a writer. Of course alfalfa and red clover make a better forage and furnish a higher grade of feed as well as hay if not pastured too closely, but these crops are not always available and canont be grown on short notice. Rape furnishes a good protein feed at small expense and that is what growing shoats require during the summer months, but it is sometimes a little difficult to get them started to eating rape.

I have found several ways by which to overcome this difficulty. In the first place, I prefer to sow oats with the rape. I broadcast about four pounds of rape seed to the acre, then drill in about a bushel of oats to the acre. The shoats will readily eat the green oats and in doing so are bound to get a taste of the rape, and when the taste is once acquired they will eat it readily. Another method is by feeding them a little corn in the rape patch so that in eating that they will eat some of the leaves.

I have had excellent results with successive plantings of rape in small patches fenced off with permanent fences. This makes it possible to turn the shoats on one patch a while, then when that is fed down fairly close turn them on another; this provides a patch of good tender rape for them during the entire summer. A neighbor has had good results by using a movable fence, by means of which he turns his shoats on different portions of the patch so that each portion has a chance to recover from feeding.

If it is intended to hog down a patch of corn in the fall, it will add considerable to the feeding value to sow some rape seed in the field between the rows at the time of the last cultivation of the corn. Growing shoats require muscle building protein feeds rather than fat producing carbohydrates. I have found corn, wheat middlings and tankage fed in self feeders a good supplement for summer pasture.

Weaning Colts.

The ordinary colt is best weaned from its mother at from four to six months of age. If the mare has been re-bred or is kept at constant hard work, four months is none too soon, otherwise, six months. If properly handled, weaning is a simple matter. Before weaning, the colt should be gradually accustomed to a rather full hay and grain ration, so that when final separation comes there will be no setback. And the separation must be complete, the foal and its dam not being permitted to see or smell each other for some weeks.

Good clean oats form the best of all grains for the weaning foal, but in order to build up bodily fat which the colt needs in cold weather, one-fourth of the grain ration in the fall and winter may consist of ground corn. Also, several small handfuls of oilmeal may be added with good results. Let the colt have plenty of good clean mixed hay, plenty of good water and a clean bed. Protect him from the weather and don't make him rustle for himself, if you want to make a really good horse out of him. The colt which is stunted in its young days will never acquire its maximum development.

Does it pay to raise pure bred steers for the market? Some say yes, while others answer in the negative. But an Iowa man says it pays to get a good start if a feeder intends to make a good finish of the feeding experiment.

This feeder, who was recently on the market with stock, went on record in boosting pure bred cattle for feeding purposes, as his 17 years of experience in the feeding game has taught him that the good grades are always wanted, and are the largest money makers in the end. The affirmative side of the question has a strong booster in this gentleman, who has been practicing what he preaches for many years past.

Each year he has been in the habit of feeding a bunch of pure bred baby beeves for the summer market, and each time has been successful in getting out on the venture. At his farm he maintains a drove of Hereford cattle and aside from the regular breeding business, he raises a drove of steers for the killers each year.

Many feeders think that pure breds are for breeding and most anything will do for the killers, but cases of this sort argue well for cattle of good blood to be finished for the market.

The feeder who recently made these remarks is emphatic in saying that it pays to raise pure breds for feeding purposes, and his advice to young men just getting into the live stock business is to get a start on a pure bred herd as soon as possible. A good start shortens the road to a successful ending in a business of this sort.

THE DAIRY

Dairy Notes.

Cows in milk must have plenty of pasture in hot weather. If the pasture runs short it must be compensated for with green roots. Parsnips, carrots and beets added to a moderate grain diet take the place of fresh pasture and insure a good milk supply.

Mangel wurzels will grow in sunny and hot weather when pasture withers, and stock fed regularly on them will do well.

Keep the pasture clear of rank growths, such as wild onions.

Cows and sheep fed on dry food in summer grow feverish and their stomachs show the effects of the unnatural food. Green roots, when mixed with the grain diet, will prevent this. If it is not desired to feed the roots whole they can be massed by passing them through a pulper.

Good pasture grass is nearly a complete ration for milk, but it is rarely to be had in July and August.

Green corn and cowpeas and alfalfa are good summer crops for feeding cows.

The richest milk is the last that leaves the udder. Therefore your cows should be milked clean.

Hoven or bloat is a drum-like swelling of front hip, left side, the result of overfeeding on green food or wet clover. The proper cure is an incision with a cattle trocar, relieving the accumulated gas. If the disease is not properly and promptly attended to your cow will die.

Indigestion will often cause a loss of appetite. A good physic given two or three times a day till the trouble is relieved is composed of a tablespoonful of carbonate of soda in the drinking water before feeding.

Inflamed Udders.

Garget makes an appearance every once in a while in cows which apparently are in perfect health. The milk in severe cases is either stringy or otherwise altered in character when drawn and collects a yellowish colored sediment on standing. In less pronounced cases there may be little visible change in the milk, but an examination would reveal a large number of germs.

Noninfectious garget is caused by bruises or other injuries, or by a sudden congestion of blood in the udder as frequently occurs in heavy milkers and in heifers at first calving. Affected animals usually make a complete recovery if given 1½ pounds of Epsom salts and their feed is restricted to that of a succulent nature.

The cause of infectious garget is a germ or germs. When many of them are present in the udder not only is the milk changed, as mentioned above, but the udder itself becomes hot and sensitive to the touch.

The importance of the infectious form of garget rests in the fact that it is usually not easily cured and has a tendency to recur. Furthermore, the disease is easily conveyed to healthy cows through the medium of the milker's hand or contaminated material of any kind, unless precautions are taken to avoid the transfer of the germs.

Temporary relief may be given by bathing the udder with hot water for one half hour each morning and evening. After thoroughly drying the surface of the udder, warm cottonseed oil should be rubbed in with the palm of the hand.

A complete cure is possible in most cases only by drying the cow off at once so that her system may be free to fight the disease-producing germs that are present in the udder.—F. B. Hadley, Wisconsin Agricultural College.

High Grade Butter.

One reason the farmer with a small herd does not make more money from butter is that he does not take pains to make a high-grade product. The man who is obliged to take a second grade for his butter can in most cases improve the quality by making a few simple changes in the methods of production.

Use nothing but new and clean vessels in which to keep the milk. Musty grain or feed if fed to cattle will taint the milk. Do not attempt to churn the cream before it is ripe or wait until it becomes too sour. Wash and scald all vessels after the milk or cream has been emptied from them. Have two sets of vessels so that one set can be placed in the sun while the other one is being used. There is nothing that equals sunshine in the production of good sweet butter.

At this season and all through the summer and fall when butter is scarce at the local store, and private homes find out that a farmer is making a good grade of butter there will be no trouble for that farmer to market his butter. Keep the cows producing, make good butter and secure customers for it.

FARM BRIEFS

If a cow chokes on an apple prop the mouth open and try to insert the hand into the gullet. Or pour down some grease, but never use water or a stick. A piece of stiff rubber hose well greased may be used gently, but in a bad case call a veterinary.

Some of man's best friends never spend the time telling him about it—the old cow for instance.

Not all cases of abortion in cows are contagious; but every aborted calf and membrane should be buried deep or, better still, burned.

Late fall and winter plowing will destroy many of the hibernating cutworms as well as other pests such as white grubs.

Pigeons flying from farm to farm frequently carry the germs of hog cholera on their feet, and infect a neighborhood which is then at a loss to understand how the outbreak of cholera came about.

The milker interested in a pure, wholesome product should insist on always washing his hands before milking and on wearing a special suit while milking. This suit need not be white, but such a suit has the advantage of at least showing when it has become soiled, and if the milker is to keep it clean, he will soon be forced to keep everything about him clean. Milking with wet hands is a dirty practice.

More effective plowing can be done when the soil is moist enough to pulverize well than when it is too dry.

The oil can, properly used, is one of the greatest money-savers on the farm.

Feed is too high to allow unprofitable animals to consume it.

Leg weakness results from lack of bone-making feed and insufficient exercise. Provide growing chicks with oats, bran, lime and granulated dried bone.

A few sunflower seeds planted around the henhouse and yards will not only add to the appearance of the place, but will furnish good food later in the season.

To prevent air from reaching the silage, all silos must have air-tight walls.

A serious pest of the grape industry is the grapeberry worm, a small insect that bores into the young grapes and causes them to become worthless for marketing.

The farmer who takes reasonable pains to show the hired man the best methods of working will not only be the gainer himself but will be giving help to a fellow-man who will probably remember it all his days.

Train the colts, don't break them. Be gentle and patient, and you can make a good horse out of almost any horse.

Start a few muskmelons, cucumbers and watermelons in pots or boxes in the cold frame.

Many a fine lot of chicks 6 to 8 weeks old is ruined by allowing them to crowd into the coops at night, thereby causing "night sweats," which are most harmful. Make the broods spread out and don't let too many go into one coop.

Learn to know your hens individually, not by the flock.

A full oil can should be a part of the equipment of every machine.

Experiments have shown that dipping cabbage plants before setting in arsenate of lead and water solution, the same as is used for spraying fruit trees will help prevent cabbage maggots from destroying the roots of the newly set plants.

An otherwise perfect ration with green feed lacking will result in ailing, poorly developed chicks.

As one never knows at harvest time how long wheat is to stand in the shock, it is very important that the shocking be well done.

When hens do not lay in season, it's a mightily sure sign that their feed or their surroundings, or both, are wrong.

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One teaspoonful of HO-MAYDE dissolved in yeast eliminates all possible failures through sour or chilled dough.

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If you cannot secure HO-MAYDE Bread Improver at your grocery, we will mail it for 15c. Send for free sample.

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HINTS AT CONSPIRACY IN KITCHENER'S DEATH

Members Startles Commons With Demand for Inquiry.

London, July 7.—A thousand and one mysterious reports and rumors revolving about the questions "How was the cruiser Hampshire sunk?" and "Is Kitchener really dead?" made their way into the house of commons Thursday where Sir Richard Cooper raised the demand "Investigate!"

"I urge," said Sir Richard, "that a courtmartial be held on the loss of the Hampshire. I urge this emphatically, so that the numerous disquitting rumors regarding the ship's loss be quelled."

The speaker proceeded to explain that the survivors of the ill-fated cruiser do not agree as to the cause of the disaster, and he then startled the house by saying:

"There is no direct evidence of Lord Kitchener's death."

Sir Richard then demanded to know whether it was true that some bodies recovered were found to be burnt by acid, and further, whether it was a fact that some or all of the survivors are held under arrest.

Furthermore, Sir Richard inquired if it was true that one or more members of the crew had been found guilty of certain offenses, resulting on one occasion in the guns on one side of the cruiser being unable to fire.

Thomas James McNamara, parliamentary under secretary for the admiralty, said in reply that there will be no further investigation. He added that the survivors all agreed regarding the loss of the Hampshire. He promised to make inquiries respecting the other allegations.

DOMINGO GENERALS WILL AGREE TO DISARM

Washington, July 6.—Rear Admiral Caperton, commander of American forces in Santo Domingo, informed the navy department that General Aries, leader of the revolutionists, has agreed to disarm his men and stop the revolution. General Ray, said to be General Aries' supporter, also entered the agreement.

COMPROMISE ON IRISH QUESTION THOUGHT NEAR

London, July 6.—The outlook for a compromise settlement of the Irish question has improved. It wos announced today that Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, had received assurances of such a nature as to justify him in withdrawing his resignation.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE

The solid black line marks the front occupied by the opposing Russian and Teutonic armies from Riga to the Hungarian plains, where, according to the latest news dispatches, the Russ forces have the combined German and Austrian armies on the run.

No. 1—Scene of recent heavy fighting against von Hindenberg's forces.

No. 2—Where Petrograd claims the Russian army broke through two lines of German defenses, capturing 72 officers and 2,700 men.

No. 3—Lemberg, objective of the Russians' southern drive.

No. 4—Germans claimed to have pushed the Russians back here five miles along a 12-mile front, but Friday's dispatches, both from Petrograd and Vienna, tell of Russians surrounding Kolomea and the prospect of early occupation.

No. 5—Where the Russian Cossack cavalry penetrated into Hungary through the Carpathian passes.

GERMAN STAFF HAS HARD TASK

Must Meet Combined Strategy and Offensive of Allies.

London, July 8.—The head of the German staff must be faced with difficult and perplexing problems at the present moment. He must decide how to meet the new, co-ordinated strategy of the entente allies and how best to utilize Germany's available military resources.

Never before in the history of the war has Germany been called upon to meet a strong double offensive on both the western and eastern fronts. General Haig's "we resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn," coming on top of the opening of a new offensive against Marshal Hindenburg by General Evart, is a new experience for the German staff.

Admit a Retirement.

General Evart's attack is being made on a hundred-mile front, running approximately from the Vilna line north to Baranovichi in the south.. The seriousness of the crisis is reflected in the paucity of information given the German public in Berlin's official bulletins, which, however, at last admit the loss of Hem and Belloy on the western front.

The latest official statement issued by Berlin admits a retirement from a salient in the Czartorysk region, and the Russian statement announces that Russian cavalry has captured Mamevitchie, which is only some 50 miles from Kovel.

Endangers Whole Line.

Clearly the Russian offensive toward Baranovichi, Kovel and Lemberg, added to the collapse of the Austrians, greatly endangers the whole German lines. Heavy fighting is continuing along the whole line and the Russians are adding to their captures of prisoners and booty hourly. Prisoners captured by the Russians during the last few days number nearly 20,000.

GRAIN CROPS GAIN IN PAST MONTH

Sunshine and Dry Weather Improved All Cereals--Loss in Acreage.

Washington, July 8.—The corn and small grain crops of the United States are estimated at 5,191,000,000 bushels by the July report of the department of agriculture issued Thursday. Decrease from last year's final returns, 702,000,000 bushels, or 12 per cent.

All small grains show larger yields than last month. The wheat crop of 759,000,000 bushels increased 44,000,000 bushels over the June return and was the smallest since 1912, when the crop was 730,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat increased 20,000,000 bushels and spring wheat 24,000,000 bushels last month, but showed heavy reductions from last year's bumper crop.

Gains in Kansas.

Kansas has the promise of 110,261,000 bushels of wheat, or 10,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, and nearly 5,000,000 bushels in excess of last year, and the second largest crop on record. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma have 205,118,000 bushels, or 15,000,000 bushels more than in June and 4,000,000 bushels less than in last year's final returns.

The four soft winter wheat states have 75,519,000 bushels, or 1,500,000 bushels increase for the month, and a decrease of 99,200,000 bushels from last year's final figures.

In the three northwestern spring wheat states there is a promise of 204,025,000 bushels, of which North Dakota has 90,570,000 bushels. Increase last month in the three states was 20,000,000 bushels. Decrease from last year's final returns, 81,000,000 bushels, when the crop was the largest on record.

A corn crop of 2,866,000,000 bushels is estimated on an acreage of 108,620,000 acres, it being the first official returns on corn this year.

Corn Acreage Larger.

Acreage of corn increased three-tenths of 1 per cent, or 299,000 over last year's harvest. The increase in acreage is largely in Kansas, which was 15 per cent; Indiana , 4 per cent; Illinois, 2 per cent. Iowa is unchanged. Oklahoma increased 6 per cent. The south and the northwest show heavy reduction, Minnesota being cut down 16 per cent; South Dakota, 2 per cent.

Estimated corn crop is 2,866,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,814,000,000 bushels in July last year, and a final of 3,055,000,000 bushels. In the seven surplus states, where the commercial crop of the country is raised, there is 1,523,000,000 bushels, or 97,000,000 bushels less than last year's harvest, while the reduction in the total crop of the country is 189,000,000 bushels from last year's. Condition of 82 July 1 compares with 81.2 last year, and a 10-year average of 84.1.

Potato Crop Increase.

Oats improved 62,000,000 bushels in June, and the prospective crop is 1,317,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,398,000,000 bushels a year ago, and a final of 1,540,000,000 bushels last year, when the crop was the largest on record. Illinois and Iowa improved nearly 17,000,000 bushels last month, but are almost 35,000,000 bushels short of last year's final returns.

Prospects for a potato crop are for 10,000,000 bushels more than last year. Tobacco 30,000,000 pounds more.

STORM DAMAGE COSTS MILLIONS

Crops in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana Are Sufferers.

New Orleans, La., July 7.—Direct reports received from virtually every point in the area swept by the storm indicated today that the damage to property and growing crops in Mississippi, Alabama, west Florida and southeastern Louisiana would aggregate several million dollars.

Damage in Mobile to buildings and other property was estimated at about $50,000, and merchants' stocks were said to have been injured by wind and water about $50,000 additional.

Reports from Pensacola said the principal damage had been along the water front and to shipping, but details were lacking.

Seventeen negroes lost their lives near Beloit, Ala., last night. Traffic on the more important railroads was almost completely tied up and wire communication with gulf points were badly crippled.

Telegraph and telephone officials said today it probably would be several days before wire communication was restored with these two cities.

All points along the Mississippi coast have been heard from and the damage in that section was reported not so severe as had been expected.

Apparently the greatest property losses were in the interior of Mississippi and Alabama, in the neighborhood of Jackson, Meridian, Hattiesburg and Laudel, Miss., and Beloit and Tallahassee.

The steamer Frieda, bound from New Orleans to Progreso, carried a crew of 22 men. It is long overdue and is believed to have gone down. A schooner from Gulfport with sixteen persons aboard, is missing. Wreckage from the vessel was found today on Island No. 11.

HUNT SHARKS THAT KILLED TWO BATHERS

Asbury Park, N. J., July 8.—Summer resorts along the New Jersey coast established motor boat patrols yesterday to protect bathers from man-eating sharks. The crews are armed with rifles. The action resulted from the death of two bathers, one yesterday and Sunday, who were attacked by the big fish, unheard of heretofore in these waters.

EMPLOYES AT PANAMA MAKE RENT PROTEST

Panama, July 5.—Metal trade workers employed on the Panama canal are up in arms against an order charging rent for the use of government quarters. At a mass meeting yesterday quest for an increase of 10 per cent in wages in all trades to offset rental charges. It further was resolved that a limited time be given for an answer A cessation of work is hinted in case of an unfavorable reply.

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To prevent loss of hair. Treatment: On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Nothing better, surer or more economical at any price.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 26G, Boston." Sold everywhere.

BODIES OF 9 CARRIZAL VICTIMS BACK IN U. S.

Large Crowd Witnesses Transfer of the Corpses.

Special to The Blade.

El Paso, July 6.—Under an escort of Carranza soldiers, the bodies of Captain Charles T. Boyd, Lieut. Harry Adair and seven negro troopers, who were killed in the battle of Carrizal, were brought to the international bridge here, this forenoon, and formally turned over to American military authorities.

Large crowds of people swarmed about the bridge as the transfer took place. There was, however, no demonstration.

The bodies were deposited for the time at the Santa Fe station. Later, accompanied by an escort of eighth cavalrymen, they were taken to a local undertaking establishment and prepared for burial.

Short military services will be held for the dead and then the bodies will be shipped to relatives. Those that cannot be identified will be buried in Arlington cemetery.

WILSON DEMANDS PASSAGE OF SHIP PURCHASE MEASURE

Washington, July 8.—President Wilson has sent word to congress that he wanted the administration's ship purchase bill taken up by the senate next week and passed before adjournment.

Senators Reed, Simmons and Fletcher, who conferred with him at the White House, said the President's wishes probably would be carried out. Senate Democrats will caucus late today.

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

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Continued from First Page

father proposed stopping here until after election."

"You come in and out of my life like a comet," he complained wistfully.

Mrs. Winthrop came in, smiling and charming as ever. She was very cordial to David, and interested in his campaign, but it seemed to him that she was a little too gracious, as if she wished to impress him with the fact that it was a concession to meet him on an equal social footing. For Mrs. Winthrop was inclined to be of the world, worldly.

"You have arrived at an auspicious time," he assured her. "Tonight the Democrats will have the biggest parade ever scheduled for this city. Joe calls it the round-up."

"Oh, is Joe here?" asked Carey eagerly.

"Yes, and another friend of yours, Fletcher Wilder.

"I knew that he was here," she said, with an odd little smile.

"We had expected to see him in New York, and were surprised to learn he was out here," said Mrs. Winthrop.

"He came to help me in my campaign," informed David.

"Fletcher interested in politics! How strange!"

"His interest is purely personal. We were together in South America, you know."

"I am glad that you have a friend in him," said Mrs. Winhhrop affably. "The parade will pass here, and Fletcher is coming up, of course. Why not come up, too, if you can spare the time?"

"This is not my night," laughed David. "It's purely and simply a Democratic night. I shall be pleased to come."

"Bring Joe, too," reminded Carey.

When Mr. Winthrop came in David had no doubt as to the welcome he received from the head of the family.

"A man's measure of a man," thought David.

"is easily taken, and by natural laws, but oh, for an understanding of the scales by which women weigh! And yet it is they who hold the balance."

"Fletcher and David and Joe are coming tonight to watch the parade from here," said Carey.

"You shall all dine with us," said Mr. Winthrop.

"Thank you," replied David, "but—"

"Oh, but you must," insisted Mrs. Winthrop, who always warmly seconded any proffer of hospitality made by her husband. "Fletcher will dine with us, of course. We can have a little dinner served in our rooms. Write a note to Mr. Forbes, Carey."

The marked difference in type of her three guests as they entered the sitting room that night struck Mrs. Winthrop forcibly. Joe, lean and brown, with laughing eyes, was the typical frontiersman; Fletcher, quiet and substantial looking, with his air of culture and ease and his modulated voice, was the type of a city man; David—"What a man he is!" she was forced to admit as he stood, head uplifted in the white glare under the chandelier, the brilliant light shining upon his dark hair, and his eyes glowing like stars. His lithe figure, perfect in poise and balance, of virile strength that was toilproof, wore the look of the outdoor life. His smile banished everything that was ordinary from his face and transmuted it into a glowing personality. His eyes, serious with that insight of the observer who knows what is going on without and within, were clear and steady.

The table was laid for six in the sitting room, the flowers and candles giving it a homelike look.

As Mrs. Winthrop listened to the conversation between her husband and David she was forced to admit that the young candidate for governor was a man of mark.

"I never knew a man without good birth to have such perfect breeding," she thought. "He really appears as well as Fletcher, and, well, of course, he has more temperament. If he could have been born on a different plane," thinking of her long line of Virginia ancesters.

She had ceded a great deal to her husband's and Carey's democracy, and reserved many an unfavorable criticism of their friends and their friends' ways with a tactfulness that had blinded their eyes to her true feelings. Yet David knew instinctively her standpoint; She partly suspected that he knew, and the knowledge did not disturb her; she intuitively gauged his pride, and welcomed it, for a suitor of the Fletcher Wilder station of life was more to her liking.

Carey led David away from her father's political discourse, and encouraged him to give reminiscences of old days. Joe told a few inimitable western stories, and before the cozy little meal was finished Mrs. Winthrop, though against her will, was feeling the compelling force of David's winning sweetness. The sound of a distant band hurried them from the table to the balcony.

"They've certainly got a fair showing of floating banners and transformations," said Joe.

As the procession came nearer the hardy ranchman flushed crimson and his eyes flashed dangerously. He made a quick motion as if to obstruct David's vision, but the young candidate had already seen. He stood as if at bay, his face pale, his eyes riveted on those floating banners which bore in flaming letters the inscriptions:

"The father of David Dunne died in state prison!"

"His mother was a washerwoman!"

CHAPTER VI.

The others were stricken into shocked silence which they were too stunned for the moment to break. It was Fletcher who recovered first, but then Fletcher was the only one present who did not know that the words struck home.

"We musn't wait another moment, David," he said emphatically, "to get out sweeping denials and—"

"We can't," said David wearily. "It is true."

"Oh," responded Fletcher lamely.

There was another silence. Something in David's voice and manner had made the silence still more constrained.

"I'll go down and smash their banners!" muttered Joe, who had not dared to look in David's direction.

Mr. Winthrop restrained him.

"The matter will take care of itself," he counseled.

It is mercifully granted that the intensity of present suffering is not realized. Only in looking back comes the pang, and the wonder at the seemingly passive endurance.

Again David's memory was bridging the past to unveil that vivid picture of the patient-eyed woman bending over the tub, and the pity for her was hurting him more than the cruel banner which was flaunting the fact before a jeering, applauding crowd.

Mrs. Winthrop gave him a covert glance. She had great pride in her lineage, and her well-laid plans for her daughter's future did not include David Dunne in their scope, but she was ever responsive to distress.

Before the look in his eyes every sensation save that of sympathy left her, and she went to him as she would have gone to a child of her own that had been hurt.

"David," she said tenderly, laying her hand on his arm, "any woman in the world might be glad to take in washing to bring up a boy to be such a man as you are!" Deeply moved and surprised, he looked into her brimming eyes and met there the look he had sometimes seen in the eyes of his mother, of M'ri, and once in the eyes of Janey. Moved by an irresistible impulse, he stooped and kissed her.

The situation was relieved of its tenseness.

"I think, Joe," said David, speaking collectedly, "we had better go to headquarters. Knowles will be looking for me."

"Sure," assented Joe, eager to get into action.

"Carey," said David in a low voice, as he was leaving.

As she turned to him an impetuous rush of new life leaped torrent like in his heart. Her eyes met his slowly, and for a moment he felt a pleasure acute with the exquisiteness of pain. Such sensations are usually transient, and in another moment he had himself well in hand.

"I want to say good night," he said quietly, "and—"

"Will you come here tomorrow at 11?" she asked hurriedly. "There is something I want to say to you."

"I know you are sorry for me."

"That isn't what I mean to say."

A wistful but imperious message was flashed to him from her eyes.

"I will come," he replied gravely.

When he reached headquarters he found the committee dismayed and distracted. Like Wilder, they consoled a sweeping denial, but David was firm.

"It is true," he reiterated.

"It will cost us the vote of a certain element," predicted the chairman, "and we haven't one to spare."

David listened to a series of similar sentiments until Knowles—a new Knowles—came in. The usual blank placidity of his face was rippled by radiant exultation.

"David," he announced, "before that parade started tonight I had made out thought I could pull you through by a slight majority. Now, it's different. While you may lose some votes from the 'near-silk stocking' class, yet for every vote so lost hundreds will rally to you. That all men are created equal is still a truth held to be self-evident. The spark of the spirit that prompted the Declaration of Independence is always ready to be fanned to a flame, and the Democrats have furnished us the fans in their flying pennants."

To Be Continued.

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7846—Ladies' Dress with Overblouse.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. One will not easily tire of this model because of the overblouse and kimono effect, two prominent style features. The separate guimpe is gathered at the shoulder fronts and a vest is beaded with stitched fronts; high at the back a collar is used to advantage. The two-piece plaited skirt is short and dark goods is joined to the overblouse.

7835—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. With a quaint air, this dress will win many admirers. The stylish overblouse is over a separate guimpe which shows a double frill in the center front; the collar and cuffs have a frill to match. The one-piece gathered skirt is fitted outside the waist and has a succession of ruffles.

7827—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. No one can say that this dress is devoid of the best features necessary in a garment for practical wear or that it will not serve for better wear when needed. The plain vest cut square at the neck is outlined with a narrow bias strip where the fronts lap. The skirt is cut in five gores.

7846—Ladies' Apron.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. In every way worthy of your approval, this apron has a very full body and skirt section; the closing is at the front with loops and buttons. Contrasting goods contribute the collar, cuffs and belt as well as a pocket of generous size in each side of the front. A square yoke gives the garment balance and long or short sleeves may be used.

7826—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. Fascinating in the awning stripes, of which we hear so much, this skirt is made on a raised waistline and is cut in three gores. The outside separate belt is attractive and the pocket in each front gore is deserving of all the enthusiasm one can show in the direction of pockets.

772—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Designed under fashion's rule, this dressing sacque has no struggle at all to win admiration. A one-piece garment cut on comfortable lines, and made effective with scalloping or edging.

7798—Ladies' Overblouses.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. You will find much to admire in any of these overblouses, each with its own fashion note. No. 1 has the long sides and two plaits in each half of the front and back. No. 2, in surplice style, with draped bodice and a ruffle to its lower edge. No. 3, with a very long neck, without the aid of ornaments, with fulness softly gathered at waistline under a belt of material.

7818—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The girlie is ready for anywhere, dressed up in this dress with a novel closing at the left side to yoke depth. The lower edges of the dress body are gathered under a belt, where the skirt, with an under box plait at each side, is joined. Collar, cuffs and belt in contrasting goods. Bloomers attached to an underwaist that buttons at the back, included in the pattern.

7838—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Words are not necessary for you to consider the excellent features of this waist in the popular polkadot material with its double cape collar in plain material and scalloped edge. The shoulders are gathered at the front and the full sleeves are gathered to a deep cuff.

7859—Child's Apron-Dress and Bonnet.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. (Another suggestion for dressing the girlie so that she will be cool, comfortable and look pretty, too. This apron dress is of striped galatea, with the collar and belt of plain material; short, flowing sleeves and a pocket, are finished to harmonize. The bonnet is in harmony with the dress.

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In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

The front in France is moving.

Even a man with flat feet may be patriotic.

One trouble with a Mexican is that he looks through the wrong end of his imagination when he tries to focus the United States.

The returns are not all in, but it begins to look as if the Mexican policy would go Democratic.

The President's Mexican policy, always apparently uncertain as to destination, can't be greatly surprised when it starts in one direction and meets itself coming back.

A delightful thing about Boy Scouts is the quiet unassuming and unobtrusive manner in which they render service.

Those black men who fought for Uncle Sam at Carrizal were not yellow at any stage of the conflict.

Something to worry about: Thomas Edison says man is not perfect yet.

Political favorite sons of a few weeks ago are forgotten. The favorite sons of today are down on the Mexican border or in military camp. For these mothers, with a beautiful faith, are praying.

We haven't seen a fat mosquito this summer.

Among physical phenomena may be included the astonishing fact that the big taxpayer is a more expert dodger that the little fellow.

The English war office, after mature deliberation, has decided that Zeppelins shall be referred to as he and him. Now just what is the female of the species?

Our duty is to do the best we can and not sulk because our leadership has been rejected.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Has anybody a better doctrine to offer?

Alive, Hetty Green was "the richest woman in the world." Dead, the public remembers her as an indefatigable moneygrubber. Any woman who writes an imperishable poem, to thrill future generations, leaves a richer legacy than Hetty Green, whose life work ended in the bank vault.

One thing which we feel with absolute certainty is that Friend Carranza will never make Uncle Sam lie down and roll over.

The girl he left behind him is looking for a letter.

Among the cherished privileges of a republic is that of being able to vote against the policies advocated by a street orator.

King Constantine's country deserves better than to be a mere Greece spot.

There are occasions when one wishes some good-humored soul would come out with a few concise and comprehensive rules for keeping sweet under a Democratic administration.

The world will grow better faster when people begin to talk more Christianity and less church.

If the American soldiers had their way they would annex all the foreign soil they have to fight on.

Temptation will arouse a lazy man quicker than opportunity.

Fifty per cent of all grip victims, says a New York physician, are scared into it. Well, it is not strange if the modern germ theory is more terrifying to the superstitious than a howling dog on a lonely moonlight night.

Kitchener is dead, but his army goes marching on.

That woman who writes to a newspaper, asking how she can keep from blushing, should communicate with some of the women who wish they could blush.

Revenge may be sweet in its incipiency, but it soon sours.

Natural-born fools are not to blame.

Carrying a rabbit's foot is not preparedness.

Cuba, if she cared to, could tell Mexico that Uncle Sam is a fine old codger.

Even though it takes war excitement to stir it up, it is worth something to discover that congress has emotions.

King Constantine, of Greece, is in a position to blame his wife for much of his present trouble. But a king ought to be too gallant to do such a thing.

Man may be in doubt about equal suffrage when he goes into a saloon, but after he has stood up to the bar for a few rounds he becomes convinced that a woman's place is at home.

Friend Carranza is the kind of man who would ignore a peach and praise a Ben Davis apple.

Democrats, in their disappointment and wild anger, talk as if Colonel Roosevelt had deserted them.

As it looks now Sir Roger Casement seems to have made a sorry mess of life.

Republican and Democratic platforms to the woman suffragists: "After you get the vote come and see us."

Voluntary reform is always desirable. But the great trouble is that it is subject to indefinite delay.

Everybody should learn, early in life, how to bow gracefully to the inevitable.

Finishing the Business of Sobering Up.

Russia, having won the first battle with John Barleycorn, purposes carrying the war through to a final decision. The Duma has just passed a bill which permanently prohibits the sale of drink containing more than 1½ per cent of alcohol. This will make beer and light wines outlaw as well as vodka, which was churched eighteen months ago.

It has been the experience of the first American states which "went prohibition" that it takes from twenty to thirty years for a state to get the alcohol out of its system. The struggle has been the harder in this country because prohibition states were surrounded by wet states. The federal laws governing trade have been hard to jump. The minority, as always, has suited itself as to whether it would obey the decree of the majority.

Russia has been able to move faster in this matter. The vodka trade had been a government monopoly and so the traffic was destroyed at the fountain head. Imports have been under direct supervision of the authorities who prescribed prohibition. The nation was made to realize that the measure was made necessary in the interest of national salvation. Russia is sober today. The alcohol is nearly all out of its system.

Whether the Russians elect to stick to cold water after they are through with fighting or whether they go back to the bottle, they will have demonstrated that a country, if it has the power and the will, can drive John Barleycorn out of trenches considered impregnable.

The Democrats and Conservation.

The Democratic platform stands up lustily for the conservation of the national wealth. One might get the impression, if one didn't know any better, that the doctrine was of Democratic invention and that the party stood alone as its high priest and prophet.

The platform calls for conservation and development "of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative—a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects."

In this matter, as in other things, Democratic professions and Democratic deeds are out of tune. In the present session of congress, the leaders of the party chiefly from the south, have tried to push through an unspeakable waterpower bill which proposed to take away public property worth millions of dollars and deliver it over to private enterprise for a pitiful fraction of the worth. One section of the measure provided for the public reacquirement of the property. But that was intended only to chloroform the friends of conservation. To regain possession, the government would have virtually to resort to force, so hedged about with difficulties was the process.

The platform is full of buncombe, and the conservation plank hit the high spot in it.

The Exposure of Unpreparedness

Regiments with uniforms for only a third of their membership, armories without reserve supplies of any kind, batteries without guns, troops without horses, rifles but no cartridges, food but no cooking outfits, tents, but no blankets.

These are some of the evidences of unpreparedness which have been demonstrated in different parts of the country in the two weeks of mobilization of the National Guard.

When some of the troops were ready to go to the concentration camps or to the border, there were long waits for trains. One eastern regiment, after entraining, was kept twelve hours in the railroad yards while the company rearranged its schedule to take care of the extra business. A western regiment marched down to the station, flags flying, the band playing, to take a train which the officers had been informed would be waiting for the soldiers. But there was no train. It did not come until the next morning. The men were forced to find such rest as they could on the pavements around the station.

No preparation, not even plans for preparation, no talent at all for preparation—this has been the story of the two weeks. All through the fortnight, things have been muddled. If there had been any worse way to handle the mobilization of the National Guard, or any better way to expose the national unfitness for war, the people in authority, one suspects, would have hastened to adopt it.

Colonel Roosevelt is not in the habit of endorsing men who are not all right.

After Villa and Carranza kiss and make up it will be interesting to watch them trying to spit out the taste of whiskers.

One of Villa's wives has left this country for Mexico. Perhaps they are going to mobilize.

We doubt if any girl ever powder-puffed her way into the heart of man.

Swallowing a pill doesn't seem like taking medicine. It doesn't gurgle as it goes down.

Who remembers the old-fashioned Fourth of July orator, the one who used to tear his Sunday shirt in honor of the American eagle?

The man who talks about heaven in lugubrious tones isn't giving the sinners much encouragement to quit their meanness.

New Revenue.

The revenue bill reported to the house contains a number of features new to American experience with taxes.

The federal government, for the first time, decides to levy upon inheritances. The taxes are mild enough. One per cent of an inheritance of $50,000 is to be collectable. From $50,000 to $450,000, the tax steadily increases to 5 per cent, the government's modest limit.

The most striking feature of the bill is the tax on munitions of war. It provides that 10 per cent of the net profits of persons or corporations engaged in the making of war goods shall be exempt. All above that shall be subject to taxation. The schedule is somewhat complicated, and will probably be rich ground for the lawyers who are to interpret its meaning. It is provided that makers of gunpowder shall pay 8 per cent on profits over a million dollars a year in excess of 10 per cent exemption. Makers of firearms and projectiles will get off a little better, none being required to pay more than 5 per cent. "A side line" of this section is a tax on mining and smelting.

A provision which will probably please the whole country is a tax on the incomes of non-resident aliens. This tax will apply to the fortunes of American women who have married European titles and it will hit a number of expatriates such as Baron Astor.

The existing stamp taxes, passed in 1914 and extended to January 1, 1917, are to go out of existence, though other features of the so-called war revenue law are to be retained.

For the good parts of this measure, the impending national election is most to be thanked. Several of these taxes have been suggested and urged for months. They will, most of them, be popular. Certainly the repeal of the stamp taxes will be so. And popularity is just now the thing the congressional majority is in the market for.

Protection Against a Flood of Imports.

The anti-dumping section of the new revenue bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any individual or corporation "to sell articles in the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale prices of the articles in the principal markets of their production."

A penalty of $5,000 or one year imprisonment or both is the provision to assure respect for the statute.

It is proposed under the section to protect American industry from a flood of goods accumulated in Europe during the war, or manufactured immediately after the war, and sold at little more than cost in order to recover markets, reacquire capital or provide a livelihood for soldiers just discharged from the armies. That there is substantial reason to fear such a deluge is indicated by the President's message at the opening of the present congress, by speeches and writings of the secretary of commerce and by the warnings of persons less prepared to speak officially.

It may be questioned whether the aims of the anti-dumping clause are best met in this way. A protective tariff would answer the same purpose. It would do it much more simply. No investigations abroad would be required, no trials and no increase in the size of jails. Nor would the tariff, as the anti-dumping law might, involve us in any controversy with a foreign nation.

The tariff is the best industrial wall we can have. It is a protection the use of which the world never thinks to question. We would do well to stick to it rather than to build up a new kind of barricade, untried, untested.

The Man With the Beard.

"He that hath a beard is more than a youth." Yes, he may be more than a man, fibred with steel and underpinned like the eternal hills. Such a one did Joseph Palmer prove, a New Englander of the eighteen-thirties whose history is set down in a recent issue of the Atlantic. Joseph persisted in wearing a beard when the fashion was most against such ornament.

When he resisted the attack of several neighbors who proposed to shave him, he was put in jail on a charge of unprovoked assault. He far outstayed his sentence * * * The sheriff and jailer, tired of having him there, begged him to leave. Even his mother wrote to him "not to be so set." But nothing could move him. He said that they had put him in there and they would have to take him out, as he would not walk out. They finally carried him out in his chair and placed it on the sidewalk.

It is no common soul who will stay in jail a half minute longer than he has to. We may assume that there was some virtue in Joseph Palmer's beard as there was in Samson's thatch. It was a thing to protect against volunteer barbers, a thing to give a man character when sheriff and jailer tried persuasion.

Much may be said against beards, and much is said, but it is seldom you find one on a man with rabbit blood in his veins.

Some men have such wonderful memories that they can recall things that never happened.

Unloaded guns are dangerous, but it has become impossible to be sure about an ultimatum.

MAINE MAN WINS

The largest list of new names received during the month of June came from Maine—185.

THIS TIME RUSSIANS GO THROUGH AUSTRIAN LINES

Secret of Success Is Said to Be Due to Artillery and Especially to New Shell With Which Czar Is Plentifully Supplied.

Literary Digest.

The main difference between Russia's drive against Austria and last year's great Austro-German drive, which compelled Russia to yield so much of her territory, lies in the fact that the Russians have broken through the Austrian lines.

In last year's retreats the Russian line retired intact. This difference is considered of great importance by military critics, and the huge rents made in the Austrian lines on the Galician border and in the Bukowina are contrasted, with the Russian failure to pierce the German lines further north. Then, too, the capture of Czernowitz has had a great moral effect in Roumania, though it has changed hands too often to give its transfer very decisive significance. The pro-ally press, however, now calls for the intervention of Roumania. Thus the Bucharest Rumanie says:

"It is obvious from the nature of the Russian offensive that the Quadruple Entente reveals to us the moment when we can realize our national ideals."

The secret of the success of the Russian drive is declared to be due to artillery, and especially to a new shell with which the Russians are plentifully supplied. Some reports say it is made in Japan and charged with a powerful new Japanese explosive. In describing the battles, the Budapest Az Ujsag tells us that—

"The Russian attacks are preceded by unexampled artillery bombardment of our position. . . . After the first lines had been totally destroyed by the Russian shells and then abandoned, the Russians were able, owing to the great number of their guns, to pour a curtain of fire behind the evacuated trenches, and thus cut off all retreat. . . . This kind of tactics was followed by the Russians everywhere."

The drive will soon be halted, say the German press, and although its seriousness is frankly admitted, confidence is felt in the ultimate collapse of the Russians, and the military critics point out that measures have been taken to bring the drive to an abrupt conclusion. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"If the Russians had been able to develop these initial successes, it would have been impossible to avoid difficulties for the Austrians which would have reflected upon our own strategic position. Counter-measures adopted by us justify the hope that this eventuality need no longer be feared.

"Nevertheless, long and difficult fighting must be reckoned with in the East, where trench-warfare has given way to open combat."

But Major Moraht, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, takes a less optimistic view, and remarks:

"Although signs of the Russian offensive had been noted, it was hardly expected that the new forces would be able to launch a general offensive on a 250-mile front. It is obvious that the Russians are showing an uncommon amount of energy. Their advance is no slight achievement.

"If we are optimistic, we can say that Russia is staking her last great force. If we judge more carefully, we must bear in mind that populous Russia produces at least two million young men annually whom Russia has so far been able to turn into soldiers. The truth, however, will always remain that this new prolongation of the fighting in the East is manly due to the furnishing of guns and ammunition by America and Japan. . . .

"For a short time the Russian spring offensive against Von Hindenburg showed some small success. Four weeks later it ended in defeat. We hope the same thing will happen to the Russian offensive in the southeast."

The English papers naturally hail the Russian advance with paeans of joy. The London Times considers that

"No phase of last year's operations equaled Russia's present remarkable successes attained within a period of twelve days. It is clear that the Austrian armies confronting Russia have been rendered incapable of assuming any offensive on a great scale during the current year. This is a conclusion of great moment to the Allied cause. If any power is approaching undeniable exhaustion of its resources, that power is Austria-Hungary. She has extended the age of military service beyond that of any other nation, and her internal economic condition is believed to be exceptionally bad."

Great satisfaction is expressed by the London Daily Telegraph, which says:

"The Russians have swept away as with a wave of the hand one great doubt there was as to the future course of the war against the eastern ramparts of the enemy's fortress. Many people took the view, and it was strengthened by the operations against Verdun, that the Austro-German line was so strong that the Russians, with their imperfect road and railway system, could never make a clear breach in it. We now know that on the other side at any rate 'impregnable' defenses do not exist."

Finally, the London Morning Post has something to say regarding the new shell which some claim to be the invention of Russian scientists, while others credit it to Japan. Its use, says The Post, account for the swift progress of the Russians, and it continues:

"In fighting hitherto the reduction of firing-lines and the capture of positions have been gradual processes, but on the present occasion it is rapid beyond belief, the destruction and capture of men coming like a lightning-stroke, leaving the staff officers, whose station is from five to fifteen miles behind the firing-line, with no means of repairing the initial mischief, and they simply fled. The astounding quantity of booty of every kind is likewise evidence of this."

General Brussiloff's personal views of the situation are found in an interview which he accorded to the Russian correspondent of the London Times He says:

"The sweeping successes attained by my armies are not the product of chance or of Austrian weakness, but represent the application of all the lessons we have learned in two years of bitter warfare against the Germans. . . .

"The main element of our success is due to the absolute co-ordination of all the armies involved. On our entire front the attack began at the same hour, and it was impossible for the enemy to shift his troops from one quarter to another, as our attacks were being pressed equally at all points."

LADY SYBIL GREY HURT AT RUSSIAN WAR FRONT

LADY SYBIL GREY.

London, July 8.—Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, formerly governor general of Canada, was seriously but not dangerously wounded while with the Russian Red Cross at the Russian front, says a Petrograd dispatch.

During hand grenade practice a grenade exploded near where she was sitting and a splinter penetrated her left cheek and jaw.

Mexican History

Indianapolis News.

Something of the vicissitudes of the life of Mexico may be gained from a brief glance at a chronology of important events in the country of a hundred revolutions. After the subjugation of the Aztecs by the Spaniards, Spain attempted to rule the country by enslaving the natives and inducing colonists to marry native women in order that a new race with European blood in it might be established. Various plans of government were tried, and finally the country was named New Spain and made a vice-royalty, 64 viceroys ruling over it between 1535 and 1821. Spain's purpose in retaining the country was chiefly to exploit it without regard for the future of the natives. This policy continued for many years, but the natives were in practically a continuous state of rebellion. In 1808 Napoleon shattered the military power of Spain and incidentally deprived it of the source of its power over the natives of Mexico. The natives then had to decide whether they would follow the usurper, Joseph Bonaparte, the revolutionary junta or the captive king. But a taste for freedom created a desire for more, and in 1810, under the priest, Don Miguel Hidalgo, the creoles rose against what was left of the power above them. Thereafter the principal events were as follows:

1811. Hidalgo was defeated, captured and executed.

1813. His successor, another priest, Morelos, proclaimed the independence of Mexico.

1815. Morelos executed.

1821. After six years of revolution there was a compromise between Iturbide, a creole general against the revolutionists, and Guerrero, the leader of the revolution, and an independent limited monarchy was decided on. The monopolists refused to abide by the terms. The viceroy sent a force against Iturbide. The viceroy was deposed and another was sent who made peace with Iturbide, recognizing Mexican independence. This viceroy died and the home government repudiated his agreement.

1822. The first Mexican congress met. Santa Anna proclaimed the republic. Iturbide sent a force against him. Iturbide proclaimed a monarchy, with himself emperor.

1823. Iturbide betrayed and deported. He was induced to return and was then shot.

1824. Constitution modeled on that of the United States adopted.

1828. After four more years of revolution, Guerrero emerged victorious.

1828-33. Spain defeated in an attempt to recapture the country. Guerrero deposed by Rustamante, he by Pedraza, he by Farias and he by Santa Anna.

1834. Santa Anna became dictator.

1836. Constitution of the "seven laws" adopted, establishing a centralized government. Secession of Texas.

1837. Bustamante made president.

1837-41. Revolutions throughout the country finally settled by Santa Anna, who issued a proclamation abolishing the "seven laws." He was made provisional president and Bustamante was expelled.

1843. Santa Anna retired in favor of Nicholas Bravo, who set up a new constitution.

1844. Santa Anna led a mutiny which resulted in his capture and imprisonment.

1846-47. War with the United States.

1848. Santa Anna left the country.

1853. Santa Anna recalled to settle a revolution. Made president for life with title of "most serene highness."

1854. Revolt of Alvarez and Comonfort, in which Porfirio Diaz participated against the government.

1855. New ministry drove Santa Anna from the capital.

1857. The new constitution, which still holds, adopted. Comonfort became dictator and was deposed by Juarez.

1859. Juarez recognized by the United States.

1861-67. Mexico in the hands of the French.

1871. Juarez elected president for the second time and Diaz headed a rebellion.

1872. Juarez died. De Tejada succeeded to presidency.

1876. Revolution in which Diaz joined. De Tejada driven out.

1877. Diaz became provisional president.

1880. Diaz succeeded by Gonzales.

1884. Diaz again elected.

1888. Constitution amended so that the president could succeed himself and Diaz served nominally as president, but really as dictator until 1910.

1910. Madero uprising.

1911. Diaz resigned under pressure. Madero elected president. Reyes uprising.

1912. Revolt led by Felix Diaz.

1913. Reyes and Diaz, who had been released from prison, led another rebellion. Huerta deserted Madero. Madero killed. Huerta elected provisional president and recognized by Spain, Great Britain and France, but not by the United States. Rise of the Constitutionalists against Huerta.

1914. Rise of Villa and Carranza. Continuous rebellion against the dictatorship of Huerta. Huerta refused to salute the American flag. United States marines landed at Vera Cruz. Huerta retired to Spain. Three presidents in as many months.

Since then Carranza has failed to put down the rebellion, although he has been recognized as provisional president by the United States, and at present Mexico is torn between its own rebellion and the demand of the United States that it settle down to peace and work.

THE FALSE ALARM

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

IN YANKEE REGIMENTS UNDER THE UNION JACK

Gregory Mason in The Outlook.

Most of the 16,000 Americans who have enlisted in Canada are assigned to Canadian units, although there is one entire American company in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Battalion, and the Ninety-ninth Battalion, called the "International," is mainly composed of Americans from Detroit.

Lieut. Col. Bullock has been urging the Americans living in Canada to enlist, and he reminded them that in our Civil war 48,000 Canadians fought for the north. They responded so nobly that he got permission from Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defenses, to found an American Legion.

The first entire battalion of Americans, the Ninety-seventh, sailed from Halifax the other day. The Canadian battalion is the equivalent unit of the American regiment, having slightly more men—about 1,200 in all. In command of the Ninety-seventh is Lieut. Col. W. L. Jelly, veteran of the Spanish war, the Boxer rebellion, and four other campaigns, who dropped a lucrative building business in Philadelphia to strike a blow "For God and Justice"—the motto of the American Legion. Lieut. Col. Bullock has remained behind to use his magnetic powers in recruiting. He is now in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Battalion at Halifax.

Up to date the American Legion consists of five battalions, one full—the Ninety-seventh, which is now in Europe—the others recruiting. These are the Two Hundred and Eleventh at Vancouver, the Two Hundred and Twelfth at Winnipeg, the Two Hundred and Thirteenth at Toronto, and the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh at Halifax. As this is written the number of Americans enrolled in the five battalions of the legion is about three thousand.

The term legion is a flexible one and includes all Americans who enroll in distinctively American units under the Bullock plan. The term is not used in the Canadian army. In that force four battalions make a brigade, and four brigades make a division—a force of about 20,000 men. The American legion, therefore, already embraces units which, when full, will constitue a brigade and a quarter. Indeed, the Americans already enrolled in the Military Order of the American Legion are talking about an American division under an American general!

The Legionaries are not worrying about questions of neutrality or loss of citizenship. Since they offer themselves to the Canadian government merely as individuals without any official connection with the American government, and since the legion does no recruiting in the United States, the neutrality of that country is not affected. As for losing their American citizenship, the officers of the legion tell me that the courts have already decided in the case of Americans who have returned to the United States after service in France that such conduct did not make them aliens.

If Uncle Sam should suddenly go to war with John Bull, the members of the American Legion would be in an awkward situation, but they are not worrying about that possibility. The insignia of the legion is the coat of arms of George Washington on the Canadian maple leaf, and the legionaries are confident that no gust of international passion will blow that leaf away, until after the end of the English duel with Germany, at any rate.

HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

Sometimes Nose-Bleeding Is Healthy

NATURE sometimes adopts peculiar measures in side-tracking danger. One of these is in nose-bleeding. Oftentimes this a most helpful method, not only of relieving congestion, but frequently of saving life.

When there is an excess of blood pressure in the arteries and the veins; when the heart is compelled to move from twelve to fifteeen pounds of blood in your body once every seven minutes, under an excessive blood pressure strain, nose-bleeding oftentimes becomes a most valuable medicine. If a good attack of nose-bleeding did not occur, a stroke of apoplexy in many people often would result instead. The timely loss of blood anticipates anything so serious.

Nose-bleeding is a perfectly natural occurrence in women, sometimes, for the relief of their systems from congestion. It is certainly not always wise to attempt to stop nose-bleed right away in every case.

On the other hand, when a violent nose-bleeding sets in from injury to the nose, the loss of blood should be promptly checked. Here you are dealing with a surgical condition instead of a healthy means of relief from excessive blood pressure. In severe catarrhal conditions of the nose it sometimes happens that a blood vessel will rupture, and prompt action is necessary to control things.

When nose-bleeding occurs under such conditions first press firmly upon both nostrils. This will shut off the blood from the nose channels and will compel it to run backward into the throat. It affords a greater surface of contact and a much better opportunity for a blood clot to develop.

Nature's method of stopping a hemorrhage is by means of the blood clot. Many people, however, are known as "Bleeders," which means that blood clots are very difficult to form from their blood. As a result of this the hemorrhage persists in spite of their efforts. Recently in this dangerous development among this class of people, who are also known as hemophilics, the injection of horse serum has been found to aid the process of blood clotting. This hastens the blood-clotting safety factor very much.

BEES ARE EXONERATED OF INJURING FRUIT

Scientific American.

An agricultural society of Florence, Italy, has recently carried out a thorough investigation of the alleged injury of fruit by bees, and has completely exonerated the latter. Bees are unable to perforate the skin of fruit, and it is only incidentally that they suck the juices of fruits injured by other natural causes.

The damage sometimes attributed to these insects is due to poultry, wild birds, wind and hail, and even more frequently to hornets, wasps, vine moths and other insects. Instead of being harmful to orchards and vineyards, bees perform the useful service of effecting the cross-pollization of flowers and hence the setting of fruit, as well as the desiccation of damaged fruits (especially grapes) by sucking the juice and pulp and thus preventing fermentation and rot extending to sound individuals. The orchards and vineyards frequented by bees give the most constant crops.

MAY HAVE DISCOVERED HOW TO MAKE DIAMONDS

It is reported that in research work being carried out at the laboratory of inorganic chemistry at Geneva, Switzerland, a residue was obtained which, besides free carbons of carying weight, contained very hard and very heavy white tetrahedral and octohedral crystals which burned without leaving ashes and were insoluble in aqua regia, possessing, as far as the analysis made up to the present show, all the properties of the diamond." Synthetic diamonds have been produced before, but the stones are too small and the process too costly for the discovery to be of much practical value.

VARIETIES

Tabby cats are so-called after a street in Bagdad.

English women are buying skunk and cat furs imported from the United States.

Robert H. Ramsey of Philadelphia has spent 16 years composing a chess problem.

Concealed under the flap of a new cap for men is a pocket for money or valuables.

The king and queen of Italy celebrate their 26th wedding anniversary this year.

An experiment station for the production of tea has been established in Argentina.

Natives of Algeria bury with their dead all the medicines used in their last illness.

The per capita wealth of the United States now has almost reached the $2,000 mark.

The first watches made by machinery were turned out by a Boston factory in 1850.

Porto Rico has just had the most profitable tourist season it has ever experienced.

The average annual death rate a generation ago was 31 to 1,000 living; now it is about 14.

In comparison with the other continents, Australia is almost totally free of earthquakes.

Statistics show that unmarried men, as law-breakers, outnumber married men two to one.

Reduced to a per diem basis, the war has cost France 30 cents a day for each inhabitant.

The original dome of the capitol in Washington was made of wood, covered with copper.

Henry Clay served as speaker of the house of representatives longer than any other person.

American linoleum factories are increasing their output at the expense of Scotland's exports.

It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 people in New York City are without church affiliations.

To aid persons to sleep in daylight, an opaque mask to be worn over the eyes has been invented.

On the farms of Denmark in 1916 the average wage paid to men was $171 a year, and $73 to women.

The world's present potato crop is approximately large enough to fill two-thirds of the Panama canal.

Owing to the war, women are taking an ever-broadening part in operating the railways of France.

Italy has joined other European nations in prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of absinthe.

Michigan, with 86 automobile factories, leads the United States; New York is second, with 60 factories.

Vancouver island, it is estimated, alone can supply 1,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber a year for 100 years.

Adjustable pontoons, intended to make any small boat unsinkable have been patented in England by an Australian.

The Japanese servant girl has a flat fan, made of rough paper, to blow the charcoal fires with or to use as a dustpan.

Chile will send an official commission to the United States to make a thorough study of agricultural and industrial hydraulics.

The negro population of the United States is approximately 12,000,000, the larger part (probably 10,000,000) being in the southern states.

Compressed air is used for cleaning dynamos and other delicate and complicated machinery. The results are superior to handwork.

The limit of the carrying power of thunder is about 15 miles, while 10 miles is not regarded as far for the sound of a big battle to travel.

The largest volcano crater in the world is in Asosan in southern Japan. It measures 14 miles across one way and more than 10 miles the other.

A mosque composed almost entirely of reinforced concrete, nearly all the materials of American origin, is being built in the Federated Malay States.

The Chinese custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on various anniversaries sacrifices several million dollars' worth of the metal annually.

Considerable geysers are found in only three places—Yellowstone Park, Iceland and New Zealand. Those in our own wonderland are the finest in the world.

Good coffee is produced in Porto Rico, Mexico and Central America, that of Honduras being especially satisfying to epicures. Cuba is also a coffee producer.

The world's best cork comes from trees in Spain and Portugal that are allowed to become 40 years old before the bark is cut, and then it is removed only every other eight or 10 years.

The use of burning and asphyxiating chemicals can be traced back to the time of a Greek writer of 300 B. C., one Anneas by name, says Medical Inspector George A. Lung, U. S. N.

Emery, the best natural abrasive, is mined in large quantities on the island of Naxos in the Cyclades group, Greece, from which more than 75 per cent of the world's annual output is now shipped.

The war has exerted a strong influence on American migration to England, 53 Americans having been naturalized as Britishers in 1914, whereas only 244 had taken such a step in the 10 previous years.

Italy and England, history tells us, have never been at war with each other, a fact attested to by an Italian proverb of undiscoverable origin and great age, which runs: "War with all the world—peace with England."

There are approximately 25,000 deaths annually in the United States due to accidents, and in connection with the carrying on of dangerous industries there are 25,000 deaths and 700,000 injuries involving a disability of longer than four weeks.

On the farm that his great-great-great-grandfather bought in 1740 or 1741, north of Manheim, Pa., and which has been held by his descendants for 175 years, Peter M. Hernly has settled down for life, or until a Hernly of the seventh generation shall take it.

Sarsaparilla grows all over the island of Porto Rico. It is in common use, and "jibaros" peddling it in small bundles are to be seen constantly. It is used for medicinal purposes, brewed in the form of various teas and other decoctions, and also steeped in rum.

The homestead place in Ludlow, Vt., owned by ex-Governor Allen M. Fletcher, has been in possession of the Fletcher family for 133 years. It was settled in 1783 by Jesse Fletcher, who was one of the four first settlers in Ludlow. The town was organized in 1792.

The PEACE PAGE

MANY FRENCH BRIDES WILL RETURN TO BRITAIN WITH MR. TOMMY ATKINS AFTER WAR

British headquarters, France, July —One of the results of the presence of the British army in France is that it will mean many British soldiers will take French wives home with them. The difference in language, far from being a bar, is an accessory. Mr. Atkins likes Miss France English and Miss France teaches Mr. Atkins French.

There is plenty of leisure for the trenchbly to develop. Frequently Britishtrenchtions remain in the same section for months on end.

When the men have done their shift in the trenches they return "in rest" as the saying goes, to the same village where they were before. Usually they have quarters in French houses. In a few they become members of the community.

With the French menfolk away, Mr. Atkins lends a hand with any heavy work that requires a man's strength.

A feminine hand does some sewing or cooking for him in return. The romantic atmosphere is not lacking. When the Briton says "au revoir" to his sweetheart and starts for the trenches he may never come back and he is going to fight for France.

On Sunday afternoon the girls are out in their best frocks, as they are everywhere else in the world, and walking with them along the roads and lanes are men in khaki. Their conversation is a mixture of French and English.

It is not romance alone that leads the Briton to marry in France. He has learned to admire the thrift and cleverness of the French woman and her industry in taking the place of her fathers and brothers who are at the front.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Natural Nature.

All nature lovers are ecstatic in their praise of springtime, but to me each season of the year is beautiful in its own way.

The spring is so well filled with life and waking, it can be seen in every blade of grass and swelling leaf-bud. The odors of springing vegetation and blossoming trees are delicious and invigorating. During summer we enjoy the maturing of fruits, vegetables and grains. It is also the season for the finest of flowers and most welcome of showers. Sometimes at nightfall the roads are dusty and gardens wilting and crops parching. But during the night a wind will stir, thunder will roll and mutter, and down comes a patter of rain. Then it may pause, more thunder, and the rain will begin in earnest. By morning a lasting shower has fallen, refreshing all nature. Following this everything from tiger lilies to fields of corn, and crickets to human kind will take on new vigor and new life.

Autumn brings the quiet days when nature is singing her lullaby to put her children to sleep. The restful days and quiet, cool nights are a welcome relief after the heat of summer. The whole heavens of stars above us seem to draw in their highest stage of purity. Nuts are ripe, also the latter part of the apples and pears. The falling leaves produce a music that can be compared to any other sound.

The winter air is crisp and bracing, the purity of the snow is unsurpassed, both as a whole mass as it covers the land and housetop or as separate flakes as they fall.

Thus with the pleasures of each season there is more to be enjoyed in the country than in the city. Here the song of birds is not drowned, the faint colors of dawn and sunset are not veiled by smoke; the pleasant odors of blooming flowers and newly plowed earth are not obliterated by those of smoke and stale foods and sewage. To put it plainly nature is natural and has not been tampered with in the country and those looking for the beautiful along life's path can find it every step.—Ignorant Missourian.

The Tunnel.

The reason why I am so interested in your letters is simply because. By most of us writing we are brought in touch like a band of brothers and sisters. I certainly am going to visit the whole family often.

I am very fond of nature and nature study. It is my greatest joy to take a walk through the fields, to hear the birds and brooks.

Not far from my home is the natural tunnel, which is beautiful. There are two tunnels and between them is a ledge, probably about 100 yards indiameter.

Around this the walls of stone stand to the height of about 200 to 300 feet in the air, while the clusters of spruce and various other bushes that overhang the beautiful arch of stone only add to its beauty. In the center of the basin has been erected a hall for the accommodation of tourists and pleasure seekers.

On last Sunday we had a singing convention and picnic at the tunnel. There were about four or five up-to-date choirs there, and you can imagine that we had some music. In the afternoon we had music in a church near the tunnel; then we partook of a delicious dinner which was served on the ground. In the afternoon we went to the tunnel.

There could never have been a more pleasant evening spent. After looking at the many spots of interest, such as the caves, hanging rocks, lovers' leap and many other attractive things, the crowd of about 1,500 people started for home. One of the special features of the day was the well-behaved crowd. That night, when we all reached home, I am sure we all were thinking: "I'm happy and content, as this day has been well spent."—Brown Eyes, Virginia.

Come again soon, as you promise.—M. H.

Safe at Home.

Country Girl. If you have ever thought of coming to a city, simply because the farm seems dull, make up your mind that you must look truth fairly in the face and be able to view it, be it ugly or beautiful. Human beings are wanderers by instinct. They always desire to be where they are not. The place far away appears to be much better than where they are. But—Is it?

You know the country; you do not know the city. Even if you have visited friends or relatives in the city, you cannot possibly know what it means to face the endless struggle in a large place, with its hunger, sin and useless woe.

In these great, tempting centers are organized bands of men and women who plot the downfall of innocent souls. Sinister eyes are watching for pretty faces and inquiring into the forces, good or ill, of girls who are attractive.

Little Country Girl. God alone knows why such beings are brought upon earth, to fatten, live and prosper, while others, who live pure and holy lives must suffer, starve and die. Don't fool yourself by thinking prayers will save you. Hunger is more powerful than fine resolves.

Knowledge alone will aid you, and knowledge comes from experience..

I am a girl of 16 and am seeking for a high school education. But I do not intend to leave the country to get it. Be undeceived, little country girl, before you pack your trunk and say farewell to the smiling fields and friendly trees. Ask yourself if you are willing to go where the odds are so fearful.—Blossom Bell, Indiana.

Life Is Real.

Life is a reality, freighted with weighty and momentous responsibilities, and no thought, word or deed is lost.

Great, indeed, is the wisdom required to perform every duty aright that our lives may tend to the elevation of the human race. We were not placed here to while away the hours in idleness or unprofitable pleasure (though innocent pleasures sandwiched in are an elixir), but true life is to answer the purpose for which we were created, in attaining to high and noble standards of excellence, in living above the groveling things of earth and striving to clothe our minds with purity and innocence.

But time is short and fleeting as an eagle's wing, and whatever we do must be done quickly, ere the curtain falls and closes the scene forever.—Mrs. Benj. R. Baker.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.
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A REAL "genius" is a woman who has brains enough to outshine any man in a conversation—and sense enough to try.

If everybody in the world seems to be going against you why not turn around the other way and jog along with the crowd?

A man expects a woman to laugh at all his jokes, admire all his bon mots, agree with all his opinions, and be blind to all his faults—and then he scornfully wonders why women are so "hypocritical!"

No, Miriam, a man's love never dies! It merely turns, like a searchlight, onto one object right after another.

Alas! a man never will cease to believe that, after a misunderstanding with a woman, a box of flowers and a kiss constitute an "explanation."

Take an ounce of affection, a pound of respect, an ocean of sympathy and a mere grain of passion—and you have "real love."

Oh, yes, every girl should have a serious object of attainment in life, even though it be only the kind that pays the bills and runs the lawn mower.

Theory is an admirable thing until it comes to running an automobile or a woman and then what you require is a lot of practice and a happy faculty for guessing.

A man may be grateful to the woman who admires his accomplishments, but the woman he adores is the one who overlooks all his weaknesses.

A man may forgive a woman for making a fool of him, but he can never forgive her for allowing him to make a fool of HER.

It's a funny thing about being in love, that you never know whether it is the real thing or not until you have gotten over it, and discover that you are still fond of one another.

Advice to Parents on Infant Paralysis

Watch for symptoms such as these:

Headache.
Inclination to sleep.
Vomiting.
Stiffness of the neck.
General symptoms of croup.
Above all, watch for "cold in the head."

What to do to guard your children:

See a doctor if the child has suspicious symptoms.
Keep away from places where there are or have been cases.
Don't have children's parties.
Report all suspicious cases to the health department.
Keep children away from those who show symptoms.
Be careful of children's noses—the disease spreads through the nose very rapidly.
Try to recognize all cases.
Keep children away from picnics or other places where they will come in contact with other children.
If the child has a slight stomach sickness, keep it away from others; call a doctor or notify the health department.

PECULIARITIES OF HETTY GREEN, WOMAN FINANCIER, WHO HAS DIED

MRS. HETTY GREEN, known as the world's wealthiest woman, is dead. She passed away on July 3 in New York. For the past two months she has suffered three strokes of paralysis, being practically helpless for several weeks before she died. By her will she leaves the bulk of her estate to her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green, and her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks. The remainder is distributed in small bequests to old friends of Mrs. Green. No estimate of the total value of the estate was contained in the will.

MRS HETTY GREEN.

Mrs. Green, whose full name was Hetty Howland Robinson Green, was born at New Bedford, Mass, on November 21, 1835. This old maritime city was founded by her ancestor, John Howland, a Puritan, who came over on the Mayflower and who named the place after Bedford, his family home in England. In succeeding generations the Howland family became famous in the whaling industry and shipping trade with China and had an irreproachable social standing. Her father was Edward Mott Robinson, who amassed a fortune. Her girlhood differed little from that of other young women of her station. She was sent to a Quaker school on Cape Cod and to a seminary in Boston, and received her first lessons in finance when her aging father intrusted her with some of his books.

As the richest young heiress in New Bedford her hand was sought after by the eligible young men of that place. During her girlhood Miss Robinson passed much of her time with her aunt, Mrs. Howland, who resided in New York city. She was quite a belle in New York society in those days. According to her own stories she "often danced the whole night through." Even then she lived in a boarding house and, it is said, was so saving, that rather than pay car fare she would pull a pair of heavy woolen stockings over her shoes and walk through the damp snow to her parties.

In 1865 a momentous event for Mrs. Green occurred. Her father died suddenly, leaving her his estate of $9,000,000, $1,000,000 outright and the income from the other $8,000,000, the principal to be held in trust for her children. This luanched Mrs. Green upon her financial career. Almost at the same time that her father died her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, passed away, leaving several million dollars. It is said Hetty Robinson had been brought up from childhood to count this money as hers, and that the aunt expressed the hope that Hetty would some day become, as she did, the richest woman in the country. The division of the aunt's estate, however, was not as expected. A long litigation ensued.

Mrs. Green married in 1867. The man of her choice was Edward H. Green, who was United States consul general in Manila, where he had made a fortune in the silk trade. It is said that Green, at a public dinner, heard someone speak of Hetty Robinson as "the greatest American heiress" and straightway announced his determination to win her. Before the wedding day an agreement was signed to the effect that the wife's fortune should never be drawn upon to meet the husband's debts nor any of their joint expenses. He died in 1902 after having lost most of his money in Wall street.

Meanwhile Mrs. Green continued to add to her millions through shrewd investments and speculations. She became a familiar figure in New York's financial district, where she obtained a controlling interest in a large bank and took an active and participating interest in many financial and industrial enterprises.

Mrs. Green figured very largely in the panic of 1907. Her canniness had saved her from ruin and she was able to lend her money to others.

Mrs. Green, outside of her financial engagements and undertakings, has been something of a philosopher for the multitudes. "It is a crime to wed a title," she said once. "There are thousands of honest young workingmen in the United States good enough to be any girl's husband. The girls who go to Europe to get their husbands deserve what they get—and more If my son married a foreign woman because the union would bring him a title, I would disown him.

Another bon mot that is credited to Mrs. Green is the following: "Onions are the finest thing in the world for health. Perhaps that's why I live so long. The color in my face is not rouge, and don't think so for a minute. That's because I always chew a baked onion. Most people don't like the smell of onions, but I find that by chewing an onion—a well-baked onion—after breakfast it kills any germs that might be in the steak or milk and keeps my digestion fine. My, yes! That piece of onion I'm chewing now will last me all day."

Both Hetty Green and her husband did business in Wall street for many years. But on separate accounts. Old Wall street men have told innumerable tales about her shrewdness. One was how she negotiated once for a special engine to take her from Philadelphia to New York so that she might not miss a chance to make several thousand dollars before the close of the stock exchange. A price was named by the railroad company for an engine and one car. After haggling a few minutes, Mrs. Green made this final proposition:

"Take off the car and make it $5 less. I'll ride in the locomotive cab." This she did, and reached Wall street in time to make a successful turn.

It was Hetty Green's ambition to make her son, Edward Howland Green, the richest man in the country. She put him through many severe tests to try out his business qualifications. A story is told that when he was a boy she sent him out to the street corner to sell the morning papers from which she had read the financial news. She finally sent him to Texas, where he eventually worker himself to the front as a railroad man and financier.

In 1911 Mrs. Green gave her son charge of her vast estate This does not mean that she retired; far from it; she still retained supervision over the activities of her son in her behalf.

Mrs. Green, until 1912, claimed she belonged to the sect of Quakers. In that year she turned to the Episcopalian church, being baptized by a rector of that faith in Jersey City. Her son was a witness to the ceremony.

Mrs. Green, even in her illness, clung to her lifelong habit of comparative isolation. Her most pretentious home was at Bellows Falls, Vt., where she spent many summers, but even this place was notorious there for never being in repair. In winter she usually held herself in some of the least expensive sections of New York, guarding her identity by putting the name of her pet dog, Dewey, on the doorplate. Her daughter Sylvia was her only companion. The latter she kept from society, but in 1909 consented to her marriage at the age of 30, to Matthew Astor Wilges, a wealthy New Yorker of 57 years.

Hetty Green's investments were largely in mortgages, and whenever she invested in anything it was only after she had made a careful scrutiny of the proposition or a personal examination of the properties. Typical of the turnovers by which she made large returns was the sale of hundreds of acres of land in Chicago which she had obtained years before under foreclosure proceedings for a few hundred thousands and sold for millions. She never disclosed in detail the secrets of her success, but she admitted it was mainly in buying when things were cheap and never selling until they were high. "You have to have the 'feel' of things." If asked for advice as to what would be good to invest in, her epigrammatic answer was usually, "The Other World."

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

My dear Boys and Girls:—

The letters in your department this week tell the story of the school life of children who cannot see. Close your eyes for a moment and think what this means. Now open them, and read the bright intelligent, letters, all perfectly spelled and neatly spaced on the typewriter, and sent to you, because they love to hear your letters, which are read to them week by week.

These boys and girls belong to Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton, and here is what their teacher, Sarah A. Caster writes:

"You may wonder at the number of letters enclosed, but they are the work of my spelling-class, here in the Iowa College for the Blind. They thought it would be nice to tell the other readers of the Blade about our school, especially when I told them I had never seen a letter from a school of this kind. They wrote the letters, first in New York point, and then copied them on the typewriter.

I have been a reader of the Blade for many years and my class has enjoyed the little letters very much."

Isn't it lovely that all these dear children have come to be members of our great family of boys and girls?

We give them a hearty welcome, as well as three cheers for good scholarship and hope to hear again from the I. C. B. branch of our family.—Your loving friend, Martha Holden.

Dinner at the I. C. B.

It will perhaps be interesting to know the custom we girls and boys have going to our meals and what we have for dinner. There is a bell rings ten minutes before time for us to go to the dining-room, then we get washed for our meals, then a bell rings for us to get in line. The boys line up in their hall and the girls line up in their hall, then the bell rings for us to go to the dining-room.

The dining-room has twenty tables in it. There are generally seven of us at a table, and a teacher, to serve. We have dinner at twelve-thirty. For dinner we have bread and butter, potatoes, noodles or gravy, meat, and a second vegetable, and some kind of pickles, and pie or pudding for a dessert.

We are a jolly crowd at the I. C. B., and we certainly enjoy each other. My class-mates are writing to you, too. I am in the eight grade. I will be 16 years old Feb. 24th, have I a twin?—Gertrude Connett.

I. C. B. Gymn.

I have heard the letters of the Merry-Go-Round circle and think they are very interesting, so I am going to tell what a fine gymnasium we have here. I am a student of the Iowa College for the Blind, and am in the eighth grade.

We have gymnasium one hour every day. We have all kinds of apparatus, which is used by most of us. Besides our apparatus, our gymnasium is fitted for basket ball. In the basement there is a large swimming pool, where we girls go swimming every Saturday. One Friday night the girls gymn classes gave an exhibition. I was in a wand drill, a march, and an exercise done on rails. In the line of stunts I jumped the leather horse, turned double summersaults, did the Indian wrestle, and the elephant walk. Some of the other girls climbed the ropes, walked the over head ladded first on their hands and then with both hands and feet, and did stunts on the parallel bars.

My nickname is Jack.—Helen M. Kale.

Our Contest.

You will, I think, wish to know what the boys of the Iowa College for the Blind can do in athletics. Our gymnasium is about 48 by 36 ft. The room in which we do our work is about 74 by 36 ft.

On the north side of this room is located a one legged horse, also three ropes; the most easterly of these three ropes, when loosened, allows a set of four ropes to be lowered in the south side of the room; the middle rope lowers the circle swings into the center of the floor; the third and most westerly of these three ropes lets down four more ropes on the side opposite to the other four ropes. And also on this side of the room, are a pair of chest weights, and a wheel which lowers the horizontal bar.

On the other side of the room we have a rack of dumb-bells, and below a similar rack of Indian clubs. Farther on, on this side of the room we have a pair of rings, a kicking apparatus, and some parallel bars. On the east end we have some wall ladders, and on the other end there are three pairs of chest weights.

Before I tell you of one special event, I will say that we have had three contests, and two exhibitions, and from each of the contests, our opponents went away beaten.

One night a large crowd came to see the contest, which was free. I will enumerate some of the things we did: High kick, broad jump, three consecutive jumps, running broad jump, running high jump, standing high jump, square holds, chinning, muscle-grinders, still dips, a dumb-bell drill, climbing ropes, a wand drill, throwing the shot, an Indian-club drill, and fence vaulting.

When the contest was over the score stood 99 to 9, in our favor. And just think—our contestants were Company G of the Iowa National Guard. Hoping this letter will interest you as yours have interested me. — Claude Philip Shannon.

My Trip to Europe.

I am a student in the eighth grade at the Iowa College for the Blind. A few years ago I made a trip to Europe. There were four in our party. We started from Belle Plaine, Iowa, taking the Northwestern R. R. to Chicago and the Pennsylvania R. R. from there to New York. Next day we recrossed the Hudson and there took ship for Hamburg. Our ship, the Philadelphia, belonged to the Hamburg-American line and accommodated three classes of passengers. We travelled as second class passengers and our apartments were very comfortable. The beds were fastened to the wall and the room contained a round window through which you could see nothing but a great expanse of water and now and then a ship.

When the ship started, the band played and all the passengers waved their handkerchiefs and hats to their friends on the dock. We had a very pleasant voyage of nine days, making stops at Southampton and Calais. After travelling in Europe for about three months, we returned to the United States on the ship Hamburg, and were glad to see the Stars and Stripes once more. — Henry F. Schluntz.

Our School.

I have been a student at the Iowa College for the Blind seven years and am in the eighth grade. I live on a farm of 110 acres at Kalona, Iowa. The college is three stories high, besides the basement. We have a very pretty lawn for in the spring we always plant different kinds of flowers. We have, altogether, 60 acres that belong to the college.

There are 24 teachers and officers and 136 students here. The ages of the students are from 5 to 30, and some older ones often come here to learn to make hammocks, brooms and fancy work. A vocal teacher is here three days of the week, and a violin teacher, too.

We read the New York Point, which is made up of little dots, each letter is of a different shape. The girls learn to make all kinds of fancy work and the boys make brooms. There are many who take piano, violin, vocal and pipeorgan lessons, and so we often give programs. We have the same studies that they do in public schools and we go through high school here. —Addie Kempf.

A School Day at the I. C. B.

At 6 a. m. a bell rings, which means for everyone to get up. About an hour later, another bell rings for breakfast. Breakfast lasts about a half hour. During the next hour we clean our rooms and go out for a walk on the avenue. When the hour is up the chapel-call rings, which is five taps, then four, and four more.

We have a large auditorium. In the line of musical instruments, we have a pipe organ, grand piano, victrola, and some times the piano-player. We open our meeting with a song, then the superintendent or an officer reads from the bible, we pray, and the announcements are given, and after a closing song we go to our classes.

At half past twelve we go to dinner, and after that to more classes till four, and then we devote our time to study, practice, or whatever we like.

At six we have supper, and then listen to a teacher read from some book or paper for a half hour. From seven to nine we are supposed to study, and if we have all our lessons, we are to keep still so others can study. After nine-thirty there is to be no talking, and all lights are out for we are supposed to be in bed, but sometimes we are not. This is a day's work, for every day except Saturday, and Sundays.—Eva Holmes.

The undersea origin of chalk is indicated by the presence of minute sea shells, which are revealed by the microscope.

Hamburg has an experimental plant that obtains power from the ebb and flow of North sea tides.

Women Who Can Vote for President

The states in which women can vote for president and the number of women in each state over 21 years of age, according to the census of 1910, are shown in the following table:

State	Women Over 21 Years.
Illinois	1,567,491
California	671,386
Kansas	488,934
Colorado	218,425
Washington	277,727
Oregon	168,323
Arizona	43,891
Montana	81,741
Idaho	69,818
Utah	85,729
Wyoming	28,840
Nevada	18,140
Total	3,665,445

COURTING IN EARLY DAYS

IN these days of perpetual hurry and feverish unrest, when an engagement between two young people to take each other for better or worse is based upon the whim of a moment, and when marriage is treated as the passing and pleasant incident among a hundred other experiences of life, it is odd to look back upon some of the old ceremonies and customs attending courtship which prevailed until comparatively recent years, and which in certain parts of the United States are kept alive to this day.

For instance, in the Bay district of Massachusetts up to the middle of last century the man falling in love with a girl was obliged, under the law, to first propose to her parents, without whose consent no engagement was legal. If the parents approved of him he was permitted to visit their home in the evening, and there, in the presence of the family, pay court to the daughter. By and by the parents went out, leaving the couple alone together, this association being held to complete the engagement. The marriage invariably took place the following day, a refusal on the part of the man to carry out his contract being invariably followed by his excommunication.

The old-time Pennsylvanian met opposition from his loved one's family and friends by simply gathering her up on horseback and riding away, the lady before, the man behind.

In this way they arrived at the house of the nearest magistrate, the girl announcing that she had run away with her sweetheart and brought him there to be married.

If the bridegroom wore a sheepish grin, as was inevitable, the magistrate accepted her story as true and tied the knot.

In England, under olden laws, no man dared court the girl of his heart save with the consent of her parents unless he was willing to risk transportation, while, under the Act of George III.'s reign, the clergyman who performed a marriage without bans was guilty of felony and liable for transportation for 14 years, the romantic marriage being void.

In certain parts of Wales is an old custom, still in effect in remote wild districts, under which the young man, to prove the truth of his devotion to the girl of his heart, must stand in his shirt outside the window of her room through rain and wind of a stormy night until the dawn, when, his patience and fidelity being thus established, he is duly accepted as her fiance.

In France it was the custom of the fops and gallants of the Court of Henry IV. and Louis XIII., to devote themselves to the service of a woman of beauty, whom they know only by name. Many would buy stockings for their own use which they begged the fair one to wear for a few days by way of consecration.

Courts of love were held in France and England composed in equal parts of both sexes, who decided all cases between lovers, determined all points of etiquette in gallantry or the terms to be used by sweethearts in addressing each other.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

TIMBALE OF LAMB—In preparing timbals of lamb, put the meat through the finest cutter of the food chopper, then pound it until reduced to a pulp. Add a thorough seasoning, and, to each cupful, one tablespoonful of finely chopped, parsley and two well beaten eggs. Pack in a well buttered mold and steam for three-quarters of an hour. Make a cupful of white sauce. A moment before taking from the fire add one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and the yolks of two eggs beaten with a tablespoonful of cream or rich milk, stirring until very slightly thickened again.

FILLING—Put two ounces of chocolate, one tablespoonful of butter, one-quarter of a cupful of cream, and one-half of a cupful of sugar over hot water to melt, then boil until you have a soft ball as you drop it in ice water. Have ready one-half of a cupful of nuts chopped, stir the nuts into this mixture and stand aside to cool; add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and when the cakes are cold put them together with the filling.

POMERANIAN SOUP—Soak three cupfuls of red kidney beans over night in cold water; drain, cover with fresh boiling water and simmer until very soft. Drain, rub one-half of them through a fine sieve, adding to them gradually equal quantities of stock and the water in which they were boiled until reduced to a thin broth. Add to this a bunch of sweet herbs, salt and pepper, simmer for half an hour, remove the herbs and add the reserved whole beans. Simmer for fifteen minutes longer and serve with long croutons of fried bread.

A FRUIT SALAD.—Half fill a dish with ripe cherries, strawberries, sliced peaches and bananas, then fill up the dish with wine or lemon jelly, made with powdered gelatine. Set in a cool place till firm, then heap whipped and sweetened cream on the top and decorate with cherries, strawberries and sliced peaches.

VANILLA SNAPS—Cream well together one and one-quarter cupfuls of butter and the same amount of sugar. Add three eggs, well beaten, then stir in, alternately, one-half of a cupful of milk and three and a quarter cupfuls of sifted flour. Flavor with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, beat for a moment, put in a pastry bag and press out in rings on greased baking sheets. Bake in a moderate oven.

POETS' CORNER

Out of the Old House, Nancy.

By Will M. Carleton.

Out of the old house, Nancy—moved up into the new;
All the hurry and worry are just as good as through;
Only a bounden duty remains for you and I,
And that's to stand on the door-step, here, and bid the old house goodbye.

What a shell we've lived in, these nineteen or twenty years!
Wonder it hadn't smashed in and tumbled about our ears;
Wonder it stuck together and answered till today,
But every individual leg was put up here to stay.

Things looked rather new, though, when this old house was built,
And things that blossomed you would've made some women wilt;
And every other day, then, as soon as day would break;
My neighbor Ager come this way, invitin' me to "shake."

And you, for want of neighbors, was sometimes blue and sad,
For wolves and bears and wildcats was the nearest ones you had;
But lookin' ahead to the clearin', we worked with all our might,
Until we was fairly out of the woods, and things was goin' right.

Look up there at our new house!—ain't it a thing to see?
Tall and big and handsome, and new as new can be;
All in apple-pie order, especially the shelves,
And never a debt to say but what we own it all ourselves.

Look at our old log house—how little it now appears!
But it's never gone back on us, for nineteen or twenty years;
An' I won't go back on it now, or go to pokin' fun,
There's such a thing as praisin' a thing for the good that it has done.

Probably you remember how rich we was that night,
When we had fairly settled and had all things snug and tight;
We felt as proud as you please, Nancy, over our house that's new,
But we feel as proud under this old roof, and a good deal prouder, too.

Never a handsomer house was seen beneath the sun,
Kitchen and parlor and bedroom—we had 'em, one;
And the fat old wooden clock that we bought when we come West,
Was tickin' away in the corner, there, an' doin' its level best.

Trees was all around us, awhisperin' cheering words,
Loud was the squirrel's chatter, and sweet the song of birds;
And home grew sweeter and brighter—our courage began to mount—
And things looked hearty and happy, then, and work appeared to count.

And here, one night it happened, when things was goin' bad,
We fell in a deep old quarrel — the first we ever had!
And when you give out and cried, then I like a fool give in,
An' then we agreed to rub all out, and start the thing ag'in.

Here it was, you remember, we sat when the day was done,
And you was a makin' clothin' that wasn't for either one;
And often a soft word of love I was soft enough to say,
And the wolves was howlin' in the woods not twenty yards away.

Then our first-born baby—a regular little joy—
Though I fretted a little, because it wasn't a boy;
Wa'nt she a little flirt, though, with all her pouts and smiles?
Why, settlers came to see that show, a half a dozen miles.

Yonder sat the cradle—a homely, home-made thing;
And many a night I rocked it, providin' you would sing;
And many a little squatter brought up with us to stay,
And so that cradle, for many a year, was never put away.

How they kept a comin' so cunnin' and fat and small!
How they growed; 'twas a wonder how we found room for 'em all;
But though the house was crowded, it empty seemed that day
When Jennie lay by the fire-place there, and moaned her life away.

And right in there, the preacher, with Bible and hymn book stood,
"'Twixt the dead and the living," and "hoped 'twould us good."
And the little whitewood coffin on the table there was set,
And now as I rub my eyes it seems as if I could see it yet.

Then, that fit of sickness it brought on you you know;
Just by a thread you hung, and you e'en a'most let go;
And here is the spot I tumbled, an' give the Lord His due,
When the doctor said the fever'd turned an' he could fetch you through.

Yes, a deal has happened, to make this old house dear:
Christenin's, funerals, weddin's—what haven't we had here?
Not a log in this buildin' but its memories has got,
And not a nail in this old floor but touches a tender spot.

Out of the old house, Nancy—moved up into the new;
All the hurry and worry is just as good as through;
But I tell you a thing right here, and that I ain't ashamed to say;
There's precious things in this old house we never can take away.

Here the old house will stand, but not as it stood before;
Winds will whistle through it and rains will flood the floor;
And over the hearth once blazing, the snow drifts oft will pile,
And the old thing will seem to be a mournin' all the while.

Fare you well, old house! you're naught that can feel or see,
But you seem like a human being—a dear old friend to me;
And we never will have a better home, if my opinion stands,
Until we commence a keepin' house in the house not made with hands.

Your Mother.

No one else may ever care if you have a broken heart;
No one else may, if you err, be inclined to take your part;
When fair weather friends forget and when fortune smiles no more
She will think you worthy yet and be faithful as before.

No one may be inclined to forgive you if you fall;
If your hopes must be resigned no one else will weep at all;
But if all else turned away and your soul with sin were black,
She would never fail to pray every day to win you back.

"Sorry."

It's easy to say words like these:
"Excuse me, mother, if you please,"
"I beg your pardon," "Certainly,"—
Oh, they are easy as can be.
There's just one word I cannot say,
Although I try the hardest way;
It's "sorry," and I do not see
Why such a small word troubles me.
At home they say it's 'cause I won't;
Oh, they don't know, they really don't,
How I feel sorry 'round my heart,
How my throat aches and my eyes smart,
I just can't make the words come through!
If you were me, what would you do?

The Flying Cloud.

My name is Edward Hallohan, as you shall understand,
I belong in the county of Waterford, in Erin's happy land;
When I was young and in my prime, kind fortune on me smiled,
My parents doted on me—I being their only child.

My father bound me to a trade in Waterford's own town,
He bound me to a cooper there by the name of William Brown;
I served my master faithfully for eighteen months or more,
When I shipped on board the Ocean Queen, bound to Bermuda shore.

When we arrived at Bermuda shore, I met with Captain Moore,
The commander of the Flying Cloud, belonging to Trimore;
So kindly he requested me on a shaving voyage to go,
To the burning sands of Africa where the sugar cane doth grow.

We all agreed, excepting five, and those we had to land,
Two of them being Boston men and two from Newfoundland;
The other was an Irishman belonging to Trimore.
Oh, I wish to God I hd joined these men and returned with them on shore.

The Flying Cloud was as fine a ship as ever swam the seas,
Or ever hoisted a maintopsail before a lively breeze.
I have oftentime seen our gallant ship as the wind lay abaft her wheel,
With the royal and skysail set aloft, sail nineteen by the reel.

Oh, the Flying Cloud was a Spanish ship of five hundred tons or more,
She would outsail any other ship I ever saw before.
Her sails were like the drifting snow, on them there was no stain,
And eighteen brass nine-pounder guns she carried abaft her main.

We sailed away without delay till we came to the African shore,
And eighteen hundred of those poor slaves from their native isle sailed o'er.
For we marched them all along our decks and stored them down below,
And eighteen inches for a man was all that they could go.

The very next day we sailed away with our cargo of slaves,
T'would have been much better for those poor slaves had they been in their graves;
For the pleague and fever came on board, swept half of them away;
We dragged the dead up on the decks and threw them in the sea.

We sailed away without delay till we came to the Cuban shore,
We sold them to a planter there to be slaves forevermore,
The rice and coffee fields to hoe beneath the burning sun,
To lead a long and wretched life till their career was run.

And when our money it was all gone we put to sea again;
Then Captain Moore he came on board and said to us, his men:
"There is gold and silver to be had, if with me you will remain;
We will hoist aloft a pirate's flag and we'll scour the raging main."

We robbed and plundered many a ship on the Spanish main,
And many's the widow and orphan child in sorrow must remain,
For we made their crews to walk the plank and gave them a watery grave;
For the saying of our captain was: "A dead man tells no tales."

At length to Newgate we were brought, bound down in iron chain,
For robbing and plundering merchant ships down on the Spanish main.
It was drinking and bad company that made this wretch of me,
Now, let young men a waring take—and a curse to piracy!

The Cottage by the Sea.

Childhood days now pass before me,
Forms and scenes of long ago,
Like a dream they hover o'er me,
Calm and bright as evening glow.
Days I knew no shade of sorrow,
With my young heart pure and free,
Joyful aids each coming morrow
In the cottage, in the cottage by the sea.

Fancy sees the rosebush twining
Round the old and rustic door,
And beneath the seabeach shining,
Where I gathered shells of yore.
When I heard my mother's warning,
When she took me on her knee
And I feel again life's morning
In the cottage, in the cottage by the sea.

Although years are rolling by me
And in foreign scenes I roam,
Still how can I cease to love thee?
Childhood, dear and happy home.
And when lifelong days are fading
Oh, how pleasant would it be
On some faithful breast reposing
In the cottage, in the cottage by the sea.

Poems Wanted.

A Traveler down a dusty road.
"My Sweetheart went down with the ship," to Joy Kennedy, Rivesville, Ky.
Paul Revere's Ride, to E. B. Mitchell, Dyberry, Pa.
Just Over the Stars.

HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va. — "After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."—Mrs. Lena Wynn, 2812 E. O Street, Richmond, Va.

While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness.

For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Big Brothers' Movement.

Can you tell me something in this department about the Big Brothers' Movement?—W. S. C., Dennison, Ohio.

The Big Brothers' Movement was founded in 1914 by Ernest K. Coulter in New York City. Since then the work has progressed in over 100 cities. There is a staff of paid workers, supplemented by volunteers such as lawyers, physicians, merchants, executives and teachers, all busy men, selected because of their good will and natural ability to do effective work. The Little Brothers are boys referred by parents, hospitals, police, courts, by other boys and by the boys themselves. They are the sons of widows, inebriates, prisoners, of careless or ignorant parents, boys who are largely the victims of their environment.

The task is to ascertain the cause of the boys' trouble, whether it be truancy, stealing, lying or running away from home. Then, with the co-operation of the parents, through the mediation of the Big Brothers, an effort is made to build up within the boy a sense of honor and good citizenship. Every possible agency is employed to secure good results, some of the agencies being hospitals for examination or operation, the Y. M. C. A., church and settlement gymnasiums, industrial classes and boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, trade schools, camps and farm schools. The president of the organization of Big Brothers is Franklin C. Hoyt. The general secretary is R. C. Sheldon, with headquarters at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Wisconsin Divorce.

Please tell me the grounds upon which one can obtain a divorce in the state of Wisconsin.—C. W., Lysander, New York.

In Wisconsin the divorce laws require that you live in the state one year. The causes for absolute divorce, in addition to adultery, are as follows: Felony, (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years, cruelty and neglect to provide in the discretion of the court. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.

Yankee.

Please explain what is meant by the term applied to certain Americans known as Yankees.—A. M. J., Leader, Minn.

Yankee is a cant name for Americans belonging to the New England states. During the Revolution the name was applied by the British to all the insurgents, and during the Civil war it was the common designation of the federal soldiers by the Confederates. The term is sometimes improperly applied, generally to natives of the United States in Great Britain. The most plausible explanation of the term is the most common, namely, that it is a corrupt pronunciation of English or of French Anglais, formerly current among the American Indians.

H. Rider Haggard.

Will you kindly publish a brief biography of the author, H. Rider Haggard?—A. C. P., Galax, Va.

Henry Rider Haggard, the British author, was born at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, England, on June 22, 1856. At the age of 19 he went to Natal as secretary, and served on the staff of Theophilus Shepstone during his mission to Transvaal in 1877. Haggard was admitted to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1884, but devoted his time mainly to authorship and agriculture. His novels of South African life have attained a wide popularity both at home and in the United States.

Among his works are: Cetewayo and His White Neighbors, Dawn, The Witch's Head, King Solomon's Mines, Jess, She, Allan Quatermain, Colonel Quaritch, V. C., Cleopatra, Beatrice, Montezuma's Daughter, Doctor Therne, History of the Transvaal, Lysbeth, Rural England and A Gardener's Year.

Bible Translations.

Are the Bibles of the different countries all alike, and if not, how many translations are there?—D. W., Seymour, Tenn.

Today there exists at least 108 translations of the entire Scriptures. If you count partial translations the total will reach nearly 500. The Bible has been put into possession of 1,200,000,000 of the people. Among the best known versions of the Bible is that authorized by King James I. of England, at the suggestion of the church leaders. It was known as the authorized version, and was the standard form of sacred Scripture for the English race for over 200 years after its adoption in 1611. In 1870 work began on the revised version made necessary by the increase of knowledge in Biblical lore since the authorized version. Those doing the work were selected from various denominations and supplemented by a body of American scholars. The results of the work of the Americans, when not adopted by the English body, were incorporated in an appendix. In 1901 the surviving members of the American committee published an edition of the English Bible in which the opinions of the American members of the revision hold first place. This is known as the American version. The French, Germans and Dutch also have different versions of the Bible.

Inheritance Tax.

I would like to have given an explanation of the inheritance tax in these columns.—R. P., Galion, Ohio.

As used in the United States the term inheritance tax broadly includes all duties imposed upon the transfer of property at the death of the owner, whether by will or without. In Europe it is indiscriminately applied to what are known as death, legacy and succession, and probate duties. Such taxes have been imposed by the federal government and by many of the states. Federal legislation is considered first. Federal taxes concerning inheritances were imposed by the stamp act of 1797, a second trial of such duties was made in the civil war by act of July 1, 1862, and the Spanish war revenue act of 1898 imposed duties on legacies.

The North Carolina inheritance tax exempts husband or wife and $2,000 in all cases. The rates are as follows: To lineal ancestors or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relations of parents and child existed, ¾ per cent; descendants of brother or sister, 1½ per cent; uncles, or aunts, or descendants, 3 per cent; great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4 per cent; to all others, $2,000 to $5,000, 5 per cent; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½ per cent; $10,000 to $25,000, 10 per cent; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½ per cent; above $75,000, 15 per cent.

Preferred obligations in this state are debts secured by liens on property of deceased, funeral expenses, taxes, debts due United States or state, judgments, wages within one year, and medical attendance within one year.

Election of 1860.

Please give the number of popular votes received by the presidential candidates in 1860.—J. C. T., Crewe, Va.

The presidential candidates of 1860 were Abraham Lincoln, Republican; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat; J. C. Breckenridge, Democrat, and John Bell, Union. Those running for vice president were Hannibal Hamlin, Republican; H. V. Johnson, Democrat with Douglas; Joseph Lane, Democrat with Breckenridge; and Edward Everett, Union. Lincoln received 1,866,352 popular votes and 180 electoral votes; Douglas, 1,375,157 popular votes and 12 electoral votes; Breckenridge, 845,763 popular votes and 72 electoral votes, and Bell received 589,581 popular votes and 39 electoral votes.

The Big Snow.

C. S., Madison, Ohio, some time ago asked for the date of the big snow in April, 1901. We did not have information of the date and so several of our readers kindly helped us out. For this we wish to extend our thanks. One Ohio man said it took place on April 20 and 21 in 1901, the snow being eight inches deep. Another reader from the same state woke up the morning of the 20th and found the snow was knee deep.

To Silver Mirrors.

I would like to have you print the process used in silvering mirrors.—J. E. S., Conneaut Lake, Pa.

You can make a mirror from common glass. The process of silvering a mirror is to coat the glass with an amalgam. For this purpose a large perfectly flat stone table is provided; upon it is evenly spread a sheet of tinfoil without a crack or flaw; this is covered uniformly to the depth of one-eighth of an inch with clean mercury. The plate of glass, perfectly cleansed from all grease and impurity, is floated onto the mercury carefully, so as to exclude all air bubbles. It is then pressed down by loading it with weights, in order to press out all the mercury which remains fluid, which is received in a gutter around the stone. After about 24 hours it is raised gently upon its edge, and in a few weeks is ready to frame. It is desirable to have the lower end of the glass, from which the mercury was drained, at the bottom of the frame.

The following is a good method of silvering a mirror. Pour three drachms of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a table, face downwards, place the foil upon the back, lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place on it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it enough weight to press it down tight, and let it remain in that position for a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

Richard Harding Davis.

I would like to have this department give a short biography of Richard Harding Davis, the author.—A. D. E., Apple Creek, Ohio.

Richard Harding Davis, American author, was born in Philadelphia in 1864, his parents being L. Clarke Davis, editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and Rebecca Harding Davis. Thus he inherited his literary ability from two directions, his mother being a famous writer. He died on April 11, 1916 at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

After completing his education at Lehigh and Johns Hopkins universities, Mr. Davis took up newspaper work, becoming a reporter on the Philadelphia record in 1887. Two years later he went to the Philadelphia Press. In 1889, Mr. Davis was married for the first time, his wife being the daughter of John Marshall Clark of Chicago. In 1912, Mr. Davis married his second wife, Miss McCoy.

His natural talents rapidly won promotion for the rising young journalist. Mr. Davis, however, had wider ambitions than ordinary reporterial work. He wanted to be a war correspondent. His first chance came in the Graeco-Turkish war, where he represented the London Times and several magazines.

Upon his return to this country, he became editor of Harper's Weekly, but did not retain that position long as he yearned for greater activity. Resigning in 1892, he went abroad and spent some time in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mr. Davis was present at the coronation of Czar Nicholas II., of Russia, in 1896, reporting the spectacle for Harper's magazine.

When the Spanish war broke out, Mr. Davis was one of the first American war correspondents on the scene. He was also through the South African war.

When the Russo-Japanese war broke out, Mr. Davis went to the Orient as the representative of Colliers' Weekly and was with the army of Gen. Oku in Manchuria.

Mr. Davis' passion for action and adventure found vent for itself in trips of exploration and in visits to out-of-the-way places. He was familiar with South and Central America and knew of the revolutionary leaders who have made history in those countries. It was from these soldiers of fortune that he gained material for some of his stories.

Yellowstone Park.

Please give a description of the Yellowstone national park in these columns.—F. L. H., Mt. Lebanon, La.

The Yellowstone Park is a national reserve, intended as a general pleasure ground and game preserve, chiefly in the northwest part of Wyoming, with narrow adjacent strips in Montana and Idaho. It covers a surface, as the park proper, about 62 miles in length from north to south and 54 miles in width, with an area of 3,500 square miles.

To this region, as originally circumscribed, a forest preserve of some 2,000 square miles has been added on the east and on the south, giving a full area to the park of something over 5,500 square miles. The Yellowstone Park, in the manifold type of scenery it presents, and in its exposition of rare geological and physical phenomena, stands alone among the curiosities of nature. It contains profound canons and lofty waterfalls, vest sheets of superimposed lava, lofty volcanic cones (all extinct), thousands of hot-springs and 100 or more active geysers.

Its general surface is a broken lava plateau, elevated about 8,000 feet above sea level and surrounded by mountain ridges and buttresses. Among the prominent mountain summits (nearly all of volcanic origin) are Electric park in the northwest (11,115 feet), Mount Washburn in the north (10,345 feet), Cathedral peak (10,700 feet), Mount Schurz (10,900 feet), Mount Langford (10,780 feet), Mount Doan (10,716 feet), Mount Stevenson (10,420 feet), in the east and east-center; Mount Sheridan (10,335 feet), in the south, and Mount Holmes (10,528 feet), in the Gallotin range of the northwest.

A portion of the "continental divide" lies on the southwest part. The region is drained by the Yellowstone river, which enters from the southwest, traverses the Yellowstone lake, and passes out from the park in the central portion of the northern boundary after a turbulent course through deep and wildly romantic canons. Among the more notable locations and objects in the preserve are the Fall of the Yellowstone, the Mammoth Hot Springs in the north with their striking terraces and basins of exquisitely colored deposits and waters, covering an area of nearly 200 acres. In these basins is the finest exhibition of geyser phenomena to be found on the globe. Among the individual geysers may be mentioned Old Faithful with a jet from 125 to 150 feet in height. Much of the larger part of the park is densely forested, and in its recesses numerous forms of game abound—elk, deer, bear, buffalo, cougar, etc.

Mothers' Pensions.

Will you please explain in this department the widows' pension laws and tell what officers are charged with awarding the pension?—C. D. K., Charlevoix, Mich.

Mothers' pensions are awarded by county officers. In some states the probate courts have charge of them, while in others they are handled by the common pleas courts.

The state of New Jersey in April, 1913, passed an "Act to promote home life for dependent children." The first section of the act will give an idea of the general scope, other state laws being somewhat similar to that of New Jersey. "Any widow who is the mother of a child or children under the age of 16, and who is unable to support them and maintain their home may present a petition for assistance to the court of common pleas of the county wherein she resides." In connection with the country-wide discussion of the education and best development of the child many definite steps for preserving the child the benefits gained from proper home influence have been taken. Many states have enacted legislation that will enable mothers too poor to maintain their children to keep them at home instead of placing them in various institutions. This is being done through a pension or allowance system. Twenty-four state legislatures have provided similar aid by municipal ordinances. The first bill introduced in the New York state legislature passed the lower house but failed in the senate.

States having such laws now are Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Washington, Utah, South Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Montana, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan and New York.

Miscellaneous.

H. M., Croswell, Mich.—April 26, 1833, occurred on Thursday.

J. H. M., Phoenix, Ariz.—The Nasby letters are out of print now, no copies being for sale.

A. J. B., Little Otter, W. Va.—Write to the public land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for information concerning homesteads.

W. H. W., Wanego, W. Va.—Woodrow Wilson is a Presbyterian.

F. M., Sevierville, Tenn.—In 1912 Wilson received 6,293,019 popular votes, Taft received 3,484,956 and Roosevelt 4,119,507.

E. D. B., Derry, Pa.—The first battle of Bull Run was fought on July 21, 1861, the second on August 30, 1862. Brigadier General Irvin McDowell commanded the Union forces in the first battle and Major General John Pope at the second. The Confederates were commanded by General Joseph E. Johnson in the first conflict and by Generals Robert E. Lee and Jackson in the second.

F. F. P., Nordhoff, Cal.—A sketch of Ralph Waldo Emerson has been published in this department recently.

J. W., Jackson, Mich.—Some boards of education refuse to engage married women as school teachers.

W. C. D., Keyser, W. Va.—In Illinois the maximum allowance as a mother's pension is $15 for one child and $10 for each additional child a month, not to exceed $50 for any one family.

R. C., Martinsburg, W. Va.—One of the principles of the Democratic party is low tariff, either free trade or tariff for revenue only.

J. T. D., Sorber, Va.—The United States government does not award pensions to Confederate soldiers.

E. A. R., Kanona, Ind.—The word "entente" means alliance, and is used to designate the alliance formed by England, France and Russia.

H. H. L., Todd, N. C.—We do not furnish readers with the stories we run in the paper in book form.

H. W., Huntington, W. Va.—The German word "von" means "of the." It is also a title given to some of the citizens of Germany.

I. S., Long, W. Va.—It is said that crows have been taught to talk.

W. C. B., Dudley, Pa.—We cannot give the addresses of any business firms in this department. Our rules prevent doing this. Please read them before you ask questions.

FARMING IN THE YUKON

The Story of Chicken Billy and His Ten-Thousand-Dollar Potato Patch.

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
DAWSON, Yukon Territory.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

This is the story of Chicken Billy and his ten-thousand-dollar potato patch. It is the story of a young American who became the poultry king of the Klondike, and then went into farming with such success that he has one field of potatoes that will bring in $10,000 this fall. That is a sample of what farming can do on the banks of the the Yukon and a suggestion of the fertility of Alaska as well.

Chicken Billy is a good type of the farmers of the far north. I first met him yesterday afternoon. He called at my hotel here in Dawson. A rough-looking young man of less than medium height, his face is bronzed from the hot summer sun of the arctic and his hands are horny with handling the plow. He wore a pair of rough boots that reached to his knees, blue jeans trousers somewhat the worse for the wear, and a shirt of flannel, open at the neck, that showed his brown chest. He was in his working clothes, for he had brought some of his crop of hot-house vegetables into Dawson for sale. He introduced himself as William Anstett, nicknamed Chicken Billy, and asked me to go with him up the river to look at his farms. I accepted the invitation, and have just returned from the trip, the most interesting I have had on the Yukon.

But first let me tell you something about farming in the far north. Dawson is near the Arctic circle, and the country about it is thought by many to be snow and ice the year round. The fact is the winters last only until April or May, and the short hot summers are almost perpetual daylight, so that nature puts on its seven league boots and works the greater part of the night. As to the farming in general, the most of it is in very small patches. There are gardens about the miners' cabins where they raise potatoes and turnips, green peas and beets, and carrots and celery. Last year one man grew forty tons of turnips, or 1,320 bushels upon a field of one acre, and from another acre the same man raised 561 bushels of potatoes. His crop of vegetables all told weighed 200 tons. Another farmer recently brought in a cauliflower which measured ten inches in diameter, a turnip weighing fourteen pounds, and six heads of cabbage which when put on the scales registered 130 pounds light. I have these figures from Albert E. Lamb, one of the government officials of Yukon territory, and a man entitled to credit. He is an enthusiast on farming in the Yukon and says the day is coming when no vegetables will be brought in from outside.

Already a number of homesteads have been taken up in the territory, and there are little farms here and there on the banks of the Yukon river and on the islands which pepper its surface. There are also great farms under grass. Dawson itself has acres of hothouses, and there are other hothouses belonging to Joseph W. Boyle in the heart of the Klondike. He keeps them to supply his miners with the earliest greens and vegetables that the arctic sun will produce.

And now a word about Chicken Billy. He is an American, a bachelor, only thirty-seven years old, and good to his mother. I know this, for the old lady, although she is over four-score, is now on her way from Seattle to the Klondike. She likes the cold weather, and prefers to spend her winters in Billy's cabin rather than with her well-to-do son in the states.

Billy was born in Philadelphia, and went to school there. He was still under twenty when he passed the examinations for appointment to the navy at the time of the Cuban war. He was so excited over his success that when he came into the hands of the surgeons to be tested as to his physical fitness his heart was throbbing at the rate of a hundred and odd beats to the minute, and the result was that the doctors pronounced him unfit for the service. They said he had heart disease. Billy then worked at odd jobs, without great success, until one day he saw a paper describing the strike in the Klondike. The article was headed "Gold at the Grass Roots," and Billy tells me he decided to get into the grass and dig out a fortune. He had only $17 ahead at the time, but with that he got to St. Paul and thence worked his way on to Skagway.

He walked in over the Dyea trail and fought for his own with the miners of Dawson. He got some gold from his various ventures, but made no big strikes, and finally gave up mining and went into chickens. For this purpose he bought an island on the Yukon not far from the mouth of the Klondike, and built him a henhouse of logs with glass windows facing the south. For a time he did well. His eggs sold for 50 cents each, and his fat chickens brought in $40 or $50 a dozen. He built up his flock until he had 900 chickens and his fresh-laid eggs became so well known that he acquired his nickname Chicken Billy, which he holds to this day throughout the whole region. He thought he was on the fair road to fortune, when competition came in. The other poultry raisers cut prices and chickens dropped to a dollar apiece. Billy found that his hens did not do so well in large flocks. He was losing money and looked about for other kinds of farming instead. He is now raising only fancy chickens and is devoting his energy to hogs and potatoes with crops of turnips and oats now and then on the side.

I went to see Billy's farm in company with him and Dr. G. M. Faulkner, the acting United States consul at Dawson. Dr. Faulkner has a dairy farm of 200 acres on the opposite side of the river from where the Klondike flows in. He has Jersey and Holsteins and supplies most of the milk and cream for Dawson, charging $1.50 a gallon for his milk and selling cream at $2 a quart. He is posted on farming conditions, having some land on the islands, as well.

Leaving Dawson, we started up the Yukon in a gasoline boat about three feet in width and forty feet long. The boat had a big paddle wheel at the end and this was attached by a long iron shaft to the engine. We had gone only two miles up the river when the shaft broke and we had to row ourselves to the nearest island and walk. The island was devoted to farming and we found the farms the best going. We left the beach and made our way through the potato rows from one little patch to another. The first farm we visited was owned by a Swede named Nelson. He has eleven acres under cultivation, one half in potatoes and the other half in oats. The oats is grown for hay and it is now being cut. Some of it stood in shocks as high as my head. The remainder was uncut and the grain reached half way to my waist. As we looked I asked Billy the price the oats-hay would bring. His reply was: "Sixty dollars a ton."

The potato vines were in blossom. They were in long rows of a beautiful green spotted with flowers of a delicate white. I asked Mr. Nelson what he expected to get for his crop. He fixed the price at $90 a ton, saying that it might go as high as $100. Thereupon Billy told me that Nelson was a good business man and gave me the details of one crop from three acres that had yielded him $3,700 in cash. That was when the Guggenheim syndicate began to dredge out the gold of the Klondike. They were employing large numbers of men and potatoes were scarce. Nelson, who had just harvested a crop of thirteen tons, got 13½ cents a pound or $270 per ton for the whole. Since then he has raised nothing but potatoes and oats.

As we left Mr. Nelson it was after 9 o'clock in the evening, but the sun was still high in the heavens and I was able to take a snapshot of him standing in front of his cabin. Like Chicken Billy, he is unmarried.

The next farm we passed through was devoted to potatoes and carrots. There was a woman in charge. She told me that the carrots paid as well as the potatoes, and said that she and her husband enjoyed their summer home on the Yukon. They live in Dawson in winter.

Leaving this farm, we found ourselves at the end of the island, but there was another island upstream about a half mile away. Billy put his hands around his mouth and shouted, whereupon a man came out of the bushes of the second island and waved his hands at us. It was Billy's father. He was told to bring a canoe and carry us over the water from one place to another. As soon as we landed Billy ordered him to start getting supper and to have the meal ready by the time we had taken a look at the stock and the farm. He went with the man to the hothouse and picked a half dozen big cucumbers to cut up for salad, and then sent him on to the henneries to gather some eggs.

In the meantime, Chicken Billy, Dr. Faulkner and I took a look at the hothouse, where cucumbers and tomatoes are raised for the markets of Dawson. This is one of the most interesting features of farming in the far north. There are more than twenty-five big hothouses in Dawson itself, and they are all doing well, although Billy says his farm makes more than any two of the others. Up to July of this year he has sold over 900 cucumbers, and by the end of the season he will have sold twice that many more. His first cucumbers brought him more than $4 a dozen, the next dropped to $3.50 a dozen, and on the average the crop of the year will net about 20 cents for each and every cucumber sold. If his figures are right, his cucumber receipts from the hothouse this year will be over $500. He picked 111 this week, and the vines are still loaded.

The prices of tomatoes are equally high, and he has a good crop under glass.

This hothouse is about thirty feet wide and fifty feet long. It consists of a great pit walled with logs to the surface of the ground and above that a framework covered with glass, forming glass walls and a glass roof. The house is kept warm by wood fires, a hundred-gallon gasoline tank having been made into a stove for the purpose. The plants are set out in beds upon low tables which are connected with a network of wires. The vines of the cucumbers and tomatoes are trained on the wires. They run up the walls and hang down from the roof. Many of the cucumbers are over ten inches in length and the largest tomatoes are bigger than the heads of some babies.

Leaving the hothouses, we took a look at the hogs. During the summer they are kept in inclosures out in the open, although they have sleeping pens or covered platforms on which they crawl at night. In the winter they live in the log henneries which have been turned into pig pens. The buildings are warmed with good stoves, and the fires have to be on day and night. There are thirteen log buildings on the farm and most of them are devoted to pigs.

Chicken Billy started into the hog business with fourteen suckling pigs, the most of which had taken prizes at the agriculture fair at Vancouver. He bought them there and shipped them into the Klondike and they cost him $60 apiece, or $870 in all. They arrived in good shape and are now full-grown hogs. They are Duroc-Jerseys, Berkshires and Yorkshires.

He keeps them for breeding only. He has already had a number of litters and sold them at a great profit. He gets from $15 to $25 for each pig when it is six weeks of age—that is, ready for weaning. He sold 100 last year.

I went with Billy from pen to pen to examine the stock. It is said that a man may be known by the way animals act in his presence. If they like him he is to be trusted, if not he is a good man to watch. If this is so, Chicken Billy is fitted to sprout angels' wings. His hogs seem to love him. He talks to them as though they were human. He speaks and they will lie down and turn over just like pet dogs. One of his biggest boars does tricks.

I was especially interested in the babies of the hog pens. The young are of all ages from little red piggies as big as a kitten to lusty black Berkshires of the size of a fox terrier. During the winter the pigs are fed upon potatoes and grain. The food is cooked and served red hot morning and evening.

In taking care of his animals Billy saves every bit of manure. The soil of the Yukon needs fertilizing and this by-product is worth about $37 per hog per annum. Such fertilizer in the United States Billy says is worth not more than $12.

Leaving the pigs we went to the farmhouse. This is a log cabin of two rooms and a kitchen. The earth is banked up around the outside to keep out the cold, and great stoves serve as a heating plant for the winter. We washed our hands in a tin basin outside the door and then went in to dinner. The meal was delicious. We had eggs fresh from the hens, and they were fried with ham cooked in a gravy that made the meat fairly melt in our mouths. We had mealy potatoes grown in the Yukon as sweet as any that ever came out of Ireland, although they had been harvested more than a year. We had good bread made by Billy's hired man, and all the green cucumbers we could possibly eat. Cucumbers are a delicacy in this part of the world. Those on Billy's table were cut into slices and served in a large vegetable dish.

After dinner we took a skiff and sailed from the island to Billy's potato farm on the mainland. This farm is right on the banks of the Yukon, and the ten-thousand-dollar crop is within a stone's throw of the river. The field is a half mile in length and of such a width that it makes altogether 17 acres.

The farmhouse stands in the center of it. It is a log cabin with a great cellar under it where the potatoes are stored until ready for the market. The thermometer here falls at times during the winter to 70 degrees below zero, but the cellar is so made that the potatoes do not freeze. The walls are furred out and made double. The board floors under the tubers are ventilated and there is a dead air space where there is any danger of frost. The potatoes are kept in large bins, each holding hundreds of bushels. I found some of last year's crop still in the bin. They are as solid and sweet as when they came from the fields. Indeed, it is hard to tell them from the new potatoes.

I have seen many farms, but none better cultivated and freer of weeds than this potato patch. The vines reach to my knees. They are in rows which are perfectly straight, and the plow goes just one mile in the round trip up one row and back down another. Billy tells me he hopes to have six or seven tons to the acre and that the patch should yield about 100 tons or over 3,000 bushels. He expects to get $100 per ton, so that the gross receipts should be something like $10,000.

The soil is a sandy loam made up of silt brought down by the Yukon. The virgin land is covered with bushes and trees so thick that it takes $100 and upward an acre to clear it. Farm wages are high. In ordinary seasons a hand gets as much as $100 a month and board, and just now Billy is paying his tenants $75 a month and their board. He says that he has had farm hands this year as low as $2.50 a day and found, although the prices in Dawson have been $4 a day and on government work as high as from $5 to $7. I would say, however, that the demand for labor is limited, and the market for potatoes and other vegetables is confined to the small population in the mines and in Dawson. Much competition would take the heart out of the business, and if the farms were increased by many new homesteaders there would be a glut in the market and the prices would fall.

There is no doubt but that potatoes can be raised in most parts of Alaska. Luther Burbank, the man who originated the Burbank potato and who has become world famous as a plant breeder, was in Dawson two years ago. He says that Alaska and the Yukon will some day be among the chief potato lands of the world and that by proper plant-breeding a potato can be evolved that will mature here to perfection. Even now the country is raising about all that it needs, and the potato imports are decreasing. This year the crop is especially good, and the potatoes are equal in quality to those brought in from the states.

I regret I shall not have time to visit the farm of Dr. Faulkner. He tells me he is doing well with his cows, but that the milk market is limited and the expense of dairy farming is high. He is now paying $100 per ton for such feed as hay, oats and barley, and chicken feed costs 6 cents a pound. Cows sell for $250 a head and calves ready to wean for about $40. Dr. Faulkner has paid as much as 25 cents for horse feed and he tells me that a man once offered him a dollar a pound for timothy hay. Said he: "That would have been at the rate of $2,000 a ton. The only trouble was I had none on hand. I had some hay which had been grown in the country. I could have gotten 50 cents a pound for that, but I needed it for my own stock." The doctor has 65 acres in hay this year, but he will keep the whole crop to feed his own cattle.

SPAIN IS SUFFERING FROM COAL SHORTAGE

Shortage of coal has become a serious problem in Spain on acount of decreased importation from foreign countries since the war started. According to Spanish customs returns, 1,595,028 tons of coal was imported into Spain during the first 11 months of 1915, as against 2,313,630 tons in 1914, a decrease of 178,602 tons.

As a result of this state of affairs more attention than ever before is being paid to Spanish coal deposits, but the increased output from this source has not been sufficient to meet demands.

Navigators Are Helped.

From New York harbor and immediate approaches alone 268 beacon lights to navigation are required, including 48 shore lights, two light vessels and 38 lighted buoys; there are 192 buoys of all classes and 37 signals, including sounding buoys.

Want Free Offer REPEATED

R. SPROULE.
Specialist in Ear Troubles.

Within the last few days, many Deaf people have asked me to repeat the free offer which I made in the Toledo Weekly Blade last March to all Deafness sufferers.

The letters have been filled with the most pitiful appeals for help. They have told me of the terrible loneliness, the cruel setting aside of the sufferer from the active pleasures and duties of life. "I would rather die, Doctor, than be Deaf, but I know I am doomed" is the burden of many a letter.

Were I to think of only this side of the picture I should be desperate. But almost every one of the letters contained also this. A friend of mine was cured of Deafness by your treatment. Please repeat again that offer of Deafness Treatment Free, that I, too, may see your method. Surely what you have done for others you can do for me."

I have sent the Free treatments. I know only too well with what heartburnings of discouragement the person with the at-first occasional noises in the ear—the occasional Deaf cold—the gradual loss of keen hearing—realizes that he or she is slowly, but surely, being imprisoned in a tomb of silence, none the less horrible because of the forewarnings. And so, thankful as I am to help these friends of my cured patients, I cannot rest until I say again.

TO ALL WHO ARE DEAF

I will give away Free treatment for Deafness to every Deaf person who asks for it.

You who are Deaf—don't hesitate—don't delay, but get pen and ink or a pencil—write on any sort of paper—a postcard is just the thing—Please send me your Free treatment for Deafness—Sign your full name and address and send it to me.

When your letter reaches me, I will send you one of the treatments free. My treatment has restored good hearing to hundreds and hundreds. Why should it not do the same for you?

It doesn't matter how slight your Deafness is—how severe it is—how long you have had it—send for a treatment. Many have been cured who thought their cases hopeless. I won't tell you about the treatment, because I want you to see for yourself—note its results in your own case. If you had answered my previous offer, you might have now been in the blessed possession of good hearing. Don't miss this opportunity, but write right now for a Deafness Treatment. It is Free. Write

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

Our Mightiest War Song

Brander Matthews in Everybody's Magazine.

The mightiest of our war songs is "John Brown's Body, embodied by Julia Ward Howe into the Battle Hymn of the Republic:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

The origin of John Brown's Body is obscure, and it seems to have evolved itself almost by an act of spontaneous generation, like the so-called "negro spirituals," and like the folk songs of primitive peoples. It has been traced back to an improvised camp meeting tune, fitted with rude words during the electoral campaign of 1860 which resulted in seating Lincoln in the presidential chair. When the war broke out, a few months later, it was taken up by the Webster regiment, the Twelfth Massachusetts, and from these troops it soon spread to all the Union soldiers.

In my early boyhood I saw some of these regiments pass my father's home in New York, on their way from the north and the east to the south. I recall distinctly the passing of one regiment a thousand strong, loggers from the Maine lumber camps, stalwart fellows every man over six feet. As they marched sturdily in the fresh fall weather of a spring morning they were singing John Brown's Body, with its original words, direct and unadorned:

John Brown's body lies a-mold'ring in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mold'ring in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mold'ring in the grave,
But his soul is marching on!

The massive simplicity of the refrain made me feel as though I were listening to the beating of mighty trip hammers, forging weapons for the fight. And I recall also that in the following fall I saw that regiment in turn, a scant three hundred, worn and weary veterans, having left their comrades in the deadly swamps of Virginia.

Before Mrs. Howe was inspired to write her sonorous and apocalyptic lines, Henry Howard Brownell had sought to give a more literary form to the original words, and many years later William Morris was moved to write his Song of the Workers to the same simple and strenuous tune. But it is with Mrs. Howe's lines that the air will now best known; and it was this that Rudyard Kipling introduced in the final pages of his Light That Failed. He explained to me once that he was forced to take the Battle Hymn of the Republic, as nothing else would serve his purpose: "I had to have the biggest thing there was!"

The production of automobiles in the United States increased 350 per cent between 1909 and 1914, according to the United States census bureau.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM

The exact cause of rheumatism is not known, though it is generally believed to be due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. It may be also said with equal truth that no remedy has been found which is a specific in all cases. In fact the literature of rheumatism shows that there are but few drugs which have not been given a trial. In the hands of one observer we find that a certain drug has been used with the utmost satisfaction; others have found the same remedy to be a great disappointment. All physicians however agree that every method of treatment is aided by the administration of some remedy to relieve the pain and quiet the nervous system and Dr. W. S. Schmidt expresses the opinion of thousands of practitioners when he says that anti-kamnia tablets should be given preference over other remedies for the relief of the pain of all forms of rheumatism. These tablets can be purchased in any quantity. They are also unsurpassed in headaches, neuralgia and all pain. Ask for A-K Tablets.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, ROACHES. Don't die in the house. Unbeatable Exterminator. The Recognized Standard Exterminator at Drug & Country Stores. Economy size 25c. or 15c. Used the World Over. Used by U. S. Govt. Rough on Rats Never Fails. Refuse ALL Substitutes.

$50,000 Ty Cobb "Comes Back" Nuxated Iron Makes Him Winner—Greatest Baseball

Batter of all time says Nuxated Iron filled him with renewed life after he was weakened and all run down. Supplies that "stay there" strength and vim that makes men of mark and women of power.

Well known physician who has studied widely in this country and Europe, explains why taking iron enabled Ty Cobb to "come back" so quickly and show such tremendous strength and endurance. Says ordinary nuxated iron will often increase the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—When interviewed in his apartment at Bretton Hall, Ty Cobb said: "Hundreds of people write to me to know how I train and what I do to keep up that force and vitality which enables me to play practically every day of the entire baseball season. They wonder why I can play a better game today than when I was younger.

The secret is keeping up the supply of iron in my blood—exactly what everyone else can do if they will.

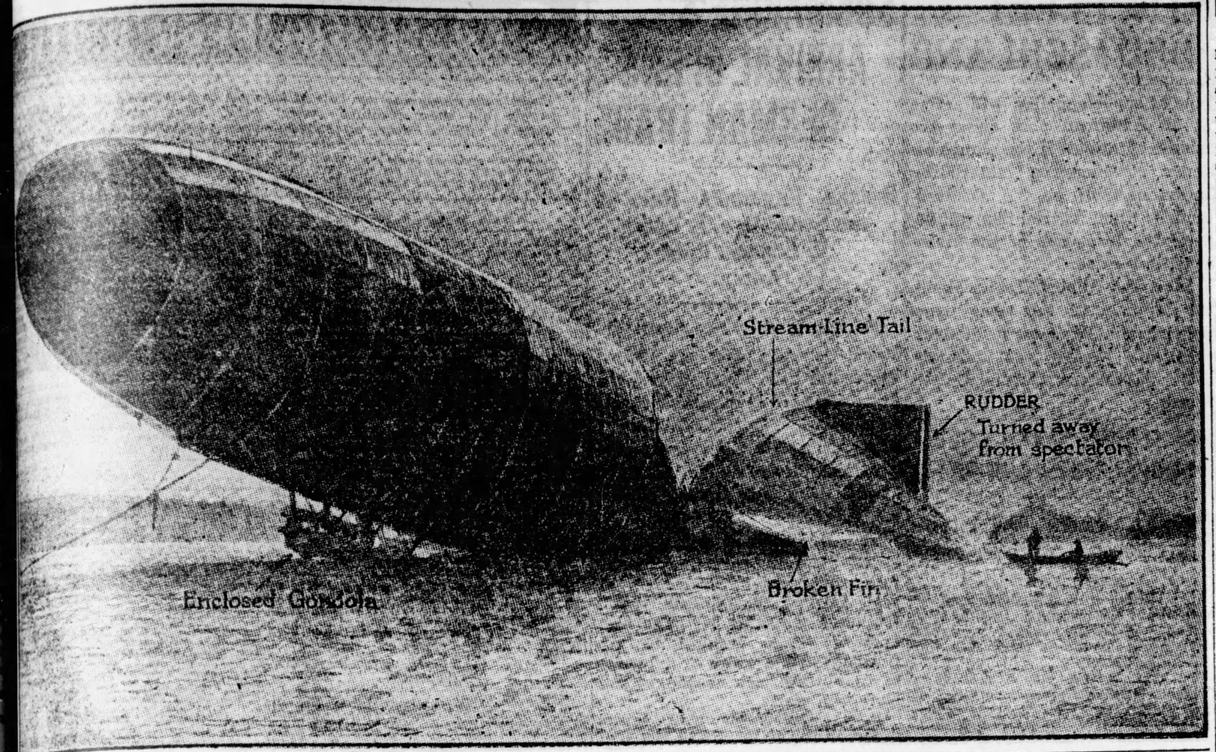
At the beginning of the present season I was nervous and run down from a bad attack of tonsolitis, but soon the papers began to state "Ty Cobb has 'come back.' He is hitting up the old stride." The secret was iron—Nuxated Iron filled me with renewed life.

Now they say I'm worth $50,000 a year to any baseball team, yet without plenty of iron in my blood I wouldn't be worth five cents. Nuxated Iron supplies that "stay there" strength and vim that make men of mark and women of power. Continuing, Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Cobb's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience, which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved, who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dypepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day

THIS UNIQUE PICTURE SHOWS THE WRECK OF A ZEPPELIN IN THE NORTH SEA



This view was obtained very shortly after the wounded Zeppelin dropped to the surface of the water. She is of modern construction, possessing the streamline hull characterizing the newest airships. Her rudder is turned away from the spectator, presenting a narrow line to the eye. The forward gondola is of particular interest as showing a development toward a completely closed car. The picture is from the London Sphere.

ORDER MAY END MILITIA SERVICE

Reserves Called to Take Place of Guardsmen With Families.

Washington, July 7.—President Wilson has taken two definite steps to forestall criticism of the retention of the militia on the border doing the federal duty of regular troops.

The movement in congress for the recall of the guardsmen and the substitution therefore of regulars, resulted in the following action:

Secretary of War Baker instructed all army department commanders to discharge from further service all national guardsmen having dependent families.

Subsequently the war department called out the regular army reserves, consisting of between 4,000 and 5,000 former regulars, to fill the gaps in the new regiments created by the recently enacted army law.

Militiamen Complain.

Announcement that all married national guardsmen will be discharged from the army is accepted here as meaning that the government expects to keep the bulk of the guard in service for months if possible. However, it is certain that this will be a very difficult task. Already certain organizations are bombarding their representatives in congress with complaints about conditions. They claim they are not getting sufficient food; that they are of poor character; that they are being discriminated against by regular army officers, etc.

While none of these complaints represent the real spirit of the various organizations, they indicate to experienced officials here what is to be expected as the months go by. Consequently every effort is being made to recruit the regular army up to the basis of peace strength as soon as possible. In line with this plan is the call to the army reserves to report to the colors immediately.

Call for Reserves.

The order calling out the regular army reserve was announced by the war department in the following statement.

"The war department is going to call out the regular army reserve. The new national defense act passed on June 3 provides certain additional regiments for the regular army. The men in the reserve are to be used to fill up the ranks of these new regiments."

The regular army reserve was created by the act of Aug. 24, 1912. Under this act a soldier was required to enlist in the regular army for seven years. At the end of three years he could return to the reserve or serve another year in the army. At the close of the fourth year he was automatically retired to the reserve.

5,000 on Reserve List.

Gen. Scott, chief of staff, said that under the operation of this act nearly 5,000 regular soldiers have been retired to the reserve, and in accordance with the provision of the law are still subject to recall to active service.

The names of these reservists and their places of residence are registered with the army department commanders. The war department order will instruct the department commanders to summon the reservists to the colors.

BRITISH SHIP CAPTURED BY GERMANS OFF NORWAY

Berlin, July 10, by Wireless. — The British steamship Pendennis, 2,123 tons gross, with a cargo of timber, from Gothenburg for Hull, has been captured by a German warship off the Norwegian coast and brought to a German port.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of Rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply fill out the coupon below and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send me the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Mark H. Jackson, 1148B, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.:
I accept your offer. Send to
.....
.....
.....

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, July 3.—Senate—Resumed debate on agricultural appropriation bill. Porto Rican self-government bill favorably reported. Adjourned until 11 a. m. Wednesday.

House—Not in session. Meets Wednesday.

Tuesday, July 4.—Senate—No session.

House—No session.

Wednesday, July 5.—Senate—Amendment to naval bill postponed by Senator Oliver directing inquiry by federal trade commission into private armor plants to determine a fair price for armor plate. Army appropriation bill carrying more than $328,000,000, was reported. Debate resumed on agricultural appropriation bill. Debate Spanish war widows' pension bill.

House—Revenue bill reported. Debate Shields' waterpower bill.

Thursday, July 6.—Senate—Resumed debate on agricultural appropriation bill. Senator Johnson introduced bill for an aerial coast patrol.

House—Began consideration of special revenue bill to raise $200,000,000 through incomes, inheritances and munitions taxes. Judiciary committee held hearing on proposed federal trade commission investigation of the socalled beef trust.

Friday, July 7.—Senate—Continued consideration of agricultural appropriation bill. Commerce committee discussed government shipping bill.

House—Continued debate on administration revenue bill.

COUPLE ARE FINED FOR KEEPING TWELVE CATS

New York, July 5.—Like the old woman who lived in a shoe, Fred Dennin and his wife Mary, had so many inmates in their house that something had to be done. In their home at Bayonne, there were cats instead of children, and the county recorder, instead of the mother, was distracted.

"Twelve cats in the house are 11 too many," said Recorder William J. Cain, as he sentenced the owners to 30 days each in jail.

The Dennin family was in court on complaint of Health Officer Boylan, who charged them with violation of the sanitary code.

BRITISH PLANNING IRISH COMMONS

Seventy-eight Members in English Legislative Body to Be Transferred.

London, July 6.—The complete details of Lloyd George's scheme for provisional home rule for Ireland were published in the morning papers. The following are the principal features:

First—An Irish house of commons will be constituted by the transference to the Irish parliament of 78 members now sitting in the English commons for the 26 home rule counties.

Second—Of the 78 members to be transferred to the Irish house 76 are Nationalists or Independents while two are Unionists namely Sir Edward Carson and J. H. N. Campbell, attorney general for Ireland.

Third—Members of the Irish commons will retain their seats in the English house.

Fourth—Considerable representation of the Unionist interests in the south and west of Ireland will be provided through the nomination of thier representatives to the Irish senate. It is proposed that the senate sit and act with the Irish commons during the temporary settlement, thus safeguarding the interests of the Unionists.

Fifth—The temporary settlement is to continue until one year after the termination of the war. At that time the whole arrangement will come under the review of the great imperial conference.

Sixth—The framework of Irish home rule will not be altered, but some increases will be made in the sum to be transferred to Irish revenues from the imperial treasury.

Seventh—A new lord lieutenant will shortly be appointed as a preliminary to the adoption of the new arrangement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS ATTACKS EVEN ADULTS

New York's babies are all threatened with infantile paralysis. This disease ,so dreaded by mothers has swept all New York city in an epidemic. Many babes were dying every day last week from the effects. To prevent the spread of the epidemic raging in New York, other cities have taken drastic quarantine measures to keep all babies fleeing the metropolis, from bringing the disease to their doors. Many localities have ordered physicians to watch at the railroad stations and examine all children coming from the east to see if they are infected with the disease.

Washington, July 6.—Physicians of the United States public health service are greatly alarmed at the epidemic of infantile paralysis now raging in New York City. They fear the spread of the disease over the country.

Today they issued a warning, asking the public to take the utmost precaution to avoid contagion. The service explains that the disease is by no means peculiar to infants, but attacks adults with serious and very often fatal consequences. Hot, dry weather is extremely favorable to the spread of the disease, it is declared, and the infantile paralysis germs is facile in finding vehicles to convey it from infected persons to well ones.

One of the principal manifestations of the disease is the nose and mouth secretions, and this substance, bearing highly fertile germs, readily is communicated unless great care is taken in using rigorous preventive measures. Handkerchiefs used by patients or those attending them either should be burned or disinfected with carbolic acid or some other strong negative element. Sanitary conditions of the premises of which patients are inmates should be as perfect as possible. Inadequacy in this department will facilitate communication of the disease.

The health service explains that mild attacks are very dangerous to the community because, although but partially effective in the person attacked, the disease may pass readily, causing the most aggravated cases. Furthermore, it is stated, entirely well persons may convey infantile paralysis germs without themselves becoming affected. For this reason, the service warns communities where infantile paralysis is existent to discontinue all public gatherings and, if epidemic threatens, to close schools, churches and Sunday schools, as well as theatres and other popular resorts.

Flies carry infantile paralysis germs, so windows and doors must be screened and all food carefully protected. The service states that the old theory that infantile paralysis was caused by the bite of the stable fly has been exploded, but that flies and other insects carry the germs through contact.

The service particularly warns the public to report suspected cases of infantile paralysis to the health authorities immediately and to summon competent medical aid. The disease then can be checked and deformity prevented, it is stated. Even in cases where deformity results, surgery sometimes can overcome the most serious defects. All cases should be isolated at the first symptoms.

WILL NOT USE FORCE IN MEXICO, SAYS PRESIDENT

Detroit, July 10.—President Wilson aroused great enthusiasm at the World's Salesmanship Congress today by urging that business men carry justice and fair dealing into the ports of the world, particularly those of Mexico, and thereby establish confidence in American principles.

His efforts, he declared, will be to serve all America by serving Mexico herself for her best interests without using force, and not to serve the few "gentlemen" who wish to exploit Mexican possessions.

When the President asked the crowd what it desired at the end of all the present world troubles, it shouted "Peace," in one voice, and then he added that his wish was "Permanent peace."

"I hear some men say,'" he said, "that they want to help Mexico, and the way they propose to help her is to overwhelm her with force. That is the wrong way as well as the long way.

"After fighting them you would have a nation full of justified suspicion. Thus you would not help them. You would shut every door against you.

"What makes her suspicious is that she thinks we do not want to serve, but possess her. And she has justification for these suspicions in the way some gentlemen have sought to exploit her possessions.

"I will not serve these gentlemen, but I will serve all Americans by trying to serve Mexico herself.

"The way to establish our sovereignty is to respect hers."

The President added that he believes in the old Virginia bill of rights, which declared that a country may do as it pleases with its own government.

This information, the President said, was for those gentlemen who "would butt in."

The President declared that the merchant marine, which some are "so slow in giving us," will be a great help to the business interests of the United States.

In order to gain foreign business, however, he added, it will be necessary for American business men to adapt the goods to the demands of other countries and not try to force their own ideas on other markets. Salesmanship, he said, would go hand in hand with statesmanship after the close of the war.

No more patriotic or enthusiastic reception has greeted the President lately than that which he received here. Thousands of people lined the streets through which he passed and when he entered the hall the entire audience arose and waved American flags.

PREDICT CUT IN GASOLINE COST AFTER U. S. PROBE

Washington, July 6.—Final report on the federal trade commission on its investigation into the oil situation in the United States probably will be completed within two weeks, Commissioner Harris said yesterday. He predicted a reduction in the price of gasoline would follow the report. Three months ago the Standard Oil Co. offered oil to the United States at 31½c a gallon, but the bid was rejected. A contract has just been closed at 23½c a gallon.

HAY FEVER

And Asthma TREATMENT sent any sufferer. Please state which you have. If it cures send $1.00. If not don't. Write for treatment today. Give express office.
W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp.
W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PILES can be conquered. Convincing proof and test treatment of new method SENT FREE. Dr. Leonhardt Co., 164 Forest Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, July 10.—Wheat opened lower due to a general disposition of holders to sell after Saturday's big advance. Liverpool reported spot wheat 1d to 2d higher. Weather through all wheat growing sections was ideal either for threshing or improvement of the crop. The rust scare of the northwest appears to have passed. Southwest receipts over Sunday are large. The northwest markets opened nearly 2c lower. Offerings were fairly well absorbed on this opening decline. Initial prices here were 1-4c lower for all options except December which was off 1-2c.

Wheat beame much stronger in the later trading owing to more reports of black rust in the spring wheat country. The close was 1c higher for cash, and July, ¾c up for September and 1⅛c for December.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close July 10.	July 8.
Wheat—Opn.				
Cash..... 1.13	1.14¼	1.13	1.14¼	1.13¼
July..... 1.13	1.14⅛	1.13	1.13¼	1.13¼
Sept..... 1.15¼	1.17	1.15½	1.17	1.16
Dec..... 1.20	1.21¾	1.19¼	1.21¼	1.20½
Corn—				
Cash.....	....	....	82½	81
July..... 81	83	80½	82	80
Sept..... 76⅛	76⅛	76¼	76⅝	76⅛
Oats—				
Cash..... 43¼	....	....	42¾	42
July..... 41¾	....	....	42¾	42
Sept..... 41¾	....	....	41½	41
Dec..... 48	....	....	....	....
Clover Seed—				
Cash ... 8.75	....	....	8.75	8.80
Oct. ... 8.95	....	....	8.95	9.00
Dec. ... 8.80	....	....	8.80	8.85
Rye—				
No. 2...	....	....	96½	96½
Alsike—				
Cash ... 9.60	....	....	9.60	9.60
Aug. ... 9.75	....	....	9.75	9.75
Timothy—				
Cash ... 3.20	3.20	....	3.10	3.20
Sept. ... 3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90	3.00

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July.... 1.06⅛	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.06½
Sept.... 1.08⅝	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.09½
Dec..... 1.11⅛	1.12⅛	1.10⅞	1.12⅛	1.12
Corn—					
July..... 78	78¼	77⅞	78¼	77⅞
Sept..... 74⅝	74⅞	73⅞	74⅝	74½
Dec..... 63¼	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	63⅝
Oats—					
July..... 40¼	40⅝	40	40¼	39⅞
Sept..... 39⅛	40	39¼	39⅛	39⅝
Dec..... 41	41⅝	40⅞	41¼	41⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
July ...25.55	....	....	25.57	25.60
Sept. ...24.85	24.87	24.62	24.87	24.87
Lard—				
July ...13.17	....	....	13.20	13.27
Sept. ...13.35	13.35	13.27	13.32	13.40
Ribs—				
July ...13.50	....	....	13.55	13.70
Sept. ...13.70	13.70	13.52	13.60	13.72

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.14¾	1.12⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	1.14½	1.12⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.16½	1.13⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	1.15½	1.13⅝

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 28½c; solid pack, 28c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 19@28c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16½@17c; York State, 20c; brick, 17½@18c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 65c; Longhorn, 17@17½c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 25c; strictly fresh, 27c; less ⅛ case, ½c higher; 8-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 12c.

Beans—Green, $2.25 per hamper; Southern $1.75 hamper; 75c basket.

New Corn—60c.

New Turnips—40c dozen.

Cabbage—Home-grown, $2.00@2.25.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 90c.

Michigan Celery—25@30c bunch.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@1.75.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 40@60c.

Egg Plant—60c@1.20 doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 5@6c.

Iceberg Head Lettuce—$1.00@1.25 tub.

Fancy Head Lettuce—75c basket.

Mushrooms—65c pound.

Parsley—Large bunches, per dozen, 20c.

New Potatoes—$3.25 bbl.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 20c.

Home-grown Peas—$1.50@1.75 bu.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 10@15c doz.; long, per dozen, 10@15c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.

Mississippi and Texas Tomatoes—4-box crates, 75c crate; home-grown, 15c pound.

Onions—Per sack, $2.50.

Rhubarb—Per dozen bunches, 10c.

Home-grown Spinach, per bushel, 20@30c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—light, 12½c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.

Calves—14@16c.

Spring Lambs—18@20c.

Fowls—Alive, 17c.

Broilers—22@25c lb.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Ducklings, 20c lb.

Lambs—Yearling, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—10@11c.

Provisions.

Lard—24½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 17c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13½c; frankfurters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 13½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckle, 18½c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 18c; salmon, 20c; bluefish, 20c; Jumbo soft shell crabs $1.20; medium soft shell crabs, 75c; mackerel, large, 40@60c; live lobsters, 35c; boiled lobsters, 30c; shrimp, $1.00; crab meat, $2.75 gal.

Large clams, per 100, $1.25; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimp, $1.50 per gallon.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $23.00; No. 2, $22.00.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—48c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $26.00@28.00; white middlings $30.00@32.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@32.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $32.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Light pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.50 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

Cotton.

New York, July 10.—Cotton futures opened firm; August, 13.08c; October, 13.14c; December, 13.34c; January, 13.40c; March, 12.56c. Private reports claiming that over 15 inches of rain had fallen at Birmingham since last Wednesday and that rivers were overflowing, combined with apprehensions that storm warnings for the South Atlantic coast might foreshadow another disturbance caused moderate rallies during the middle of the morning. The failure of those features to create a more active demand was evidently a disappointment to old longs, however, and prices turned easier again toward midday, with October selling off to 13.02c and December to 13.21c or about 7@8 points net lower.

The cotton market opened firm today at an advance of 6@7 points in response to relatively steady cables and reports of further showers or rains in parts of the eastern and central belts. October contracts sold at 13.17c and December at 13.33c or into new high ground for the present movement, but some private crop advices read more favorably than anticipated, while the southern storm had evidently lost intensity and fluctuations after the call were more or less irregular. October contracts eased off to 13.08c and December to 13.28c under realizing, but steadied around this level and ruled some 2@3 points net higher toward the end of the first hour. Private cables reported a quiet steady market in Liverpool.

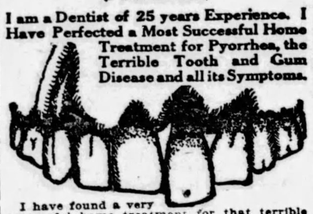
Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; steady; top, $10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; steady; prime heavies, $10.30@10.40; heavy mixed, mediums, heavy Yorkers and light Yorkers, $10.35@10.40; pigs, $10.00@10.15; roughs, $7.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; 10c higher; top sheep, $7.85; top lambs, $11.25. Calves—Receipts, 800; steady; good to choice veals, $12.50.

Loose Teeth Sore Gums

(PYORRHEA)

I am a Dentist of 25 years Experience. I Have Perfected a Most Successful Home Treatment for Pyorrhea, the Terrible Tooth and Gum Disease and all its Symptoms.



I have found a very successful home treatment for that terrible disease called Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease of the gums. You may have been told that there is no cure for it, that there is no cure for loose teeth, bleeding, spongy, shrinking gums and dropping out of teeth; but many who have used my home treatment say there is. AND PROVE IT.

Don't have good teeth pulled. You may save every one of them—make them firm, healthy, sound teeth again.

Hundreds of patients say Dr. Willard's home treatment stops the teeth from being loose or wobbly and that it has done so in cases where the patient could almost pull his teeth out with his fingers, where the gums were soft and spongy, bleeding and shrinking away from the teeth. You may make these conditions positively and absolutely disappear and end your Pyorrhea. There is no pain, no fussing, no waste of time.

The letters I will send you from people in all parts of the country will tell you that they now enjoy good teeth, good chewing and a good stomach once more. If you have any of the symptoms mentioned, then Pyorrhea, sometimes called Riggs Disease, is on the way—you are bound to lose your teeth and have to wear those awful false teeth, if you don't find a cure for it now. Simply send your name and address on coupon below and I will tell you all about this dreadful disease and how my simple home treatment may save your teeth, without pain and at small expense.

My Illustrated Book FREE And Full Information

DR. F. W. WILLARD,
B-5559 Powers Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me your illustrated free book on tooth and gum diseases, with information about your successful home treatment for Pyorrhea.
Name.....
Address.....

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

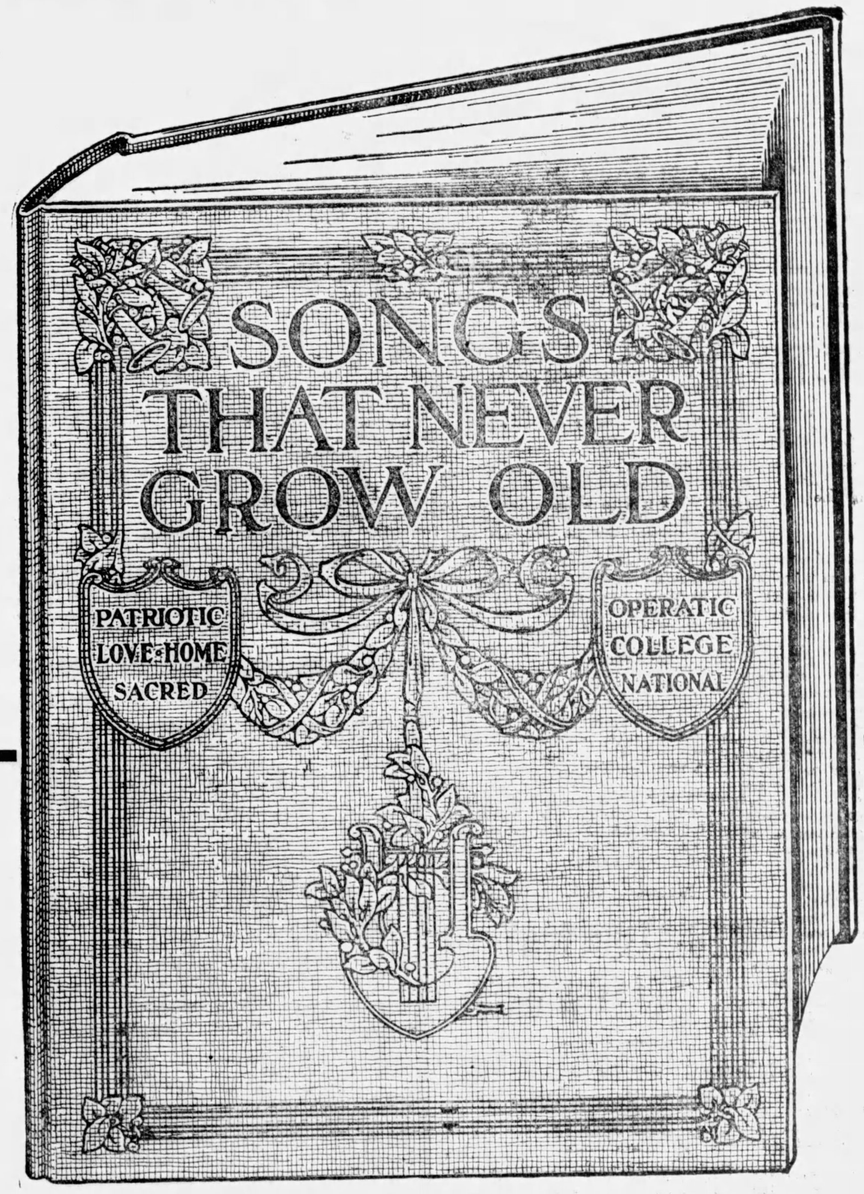
FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

RHEUMATISM

CURED

I will gladly send any Rheumatism sufferer a Simple Herb Recipe Absolutely Free that Completely Cured me of a terrible attack of muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism, after everything else I tried had failed me. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless, yet they found relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It also relieves Sciatica promptly, as well as Neuralgia, and is a wonderful blood purifier. You are most welcome to this Herb Recipe if you will send for it at once. I believe you will consider it a God-Send after you have put it to the test. There is nothing injurious contained in it, and you can see for yourself exactly what you are taking. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send name and address. If convenient, enclose two-cent stamp. J. H. Sutton, 2650 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, California.



This Book Will Take a Big Place in Your Affections

Buy It at a Great Saving

Songs That Never Grow Old---A Whole Book Full---

256 page of words and music—A complete collection for the home.

What is more precious than the tender love songs of your youth?

Or the sublime hymns that have comforted the sick at heart and given new hope to the desolate or sweet lullabies crooned o'er the cradle?

You will find all these songs in "Songs That Never Grow Old." The home songs, the songs of love, patriotism, devotion, college, church and the best songs from the great operas. These are all here—with the illustrations of the famous singers whose names are intimately connected with them. The great national songs of foreign climes are all here, too.

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This book is sold in stores for $2.50. Our Price to Blade readers..... 98c
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The Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo Ohio

SOME BASEBALL STARS of 1916

THE FARM AND SMALL TOWN FURNISH BEST MATERIAL FOR BIG LEAGUE TIMBER.

35N

Looking over the roster of the big league ball teams you will find name after name of men who only recently were boys on the farm or in the village or small town. On the other hand, surprisingly few hail from the big cities. And yet, this is not so surprising after all. Even laying aside our knowledge of the big part that the so-called country boy has always played in the great affairs of business and the nation, the country is the place to lay the foundation necessary for athletes.

The photographs shown are familiar to all lovers of the great National game. In addition to their being representatives of their type in the baseball world, all of these stalwart athletes are great endorsers of that beverage you know and like so well—Coca-Cola.

Short Histories of the Players.

JONES, Fielder Allison, Manager of St. Louis Browns. Born August 13, 1871, at Shingle House, Pa. Last season he came within one-half game of winning Federal League pennant, finishing nearer the top than any team in major leagues since the Browns in 1889.

He says Coca-Cola **is his favorite** beverage.

ALEXANDER, Grover Cleveland, Pitcher Philadelphia Nationals. Born in St. Paul, Nebraska, February 26, 1887, and lives on a farm there now.

Alexander is one of the greatest pitchers in the game today, being practically responsible for the Philadelphia National League team winning the pennant last year. Drafted by Philadelphia in August, 1910, with whom he has since played. He warmly endorses Coca-Cola as a drink for athletes.

DOYLE, Lawrence, Captain New York National League Club. Born at Caseyville, Ill., July 31, 1886. Second baseman.

He has played with the New York Nationals since 1907, and was appointed Captain in 1912, which position he has since held with them. Leading hitter of the National League for the season of 1915. Like all the best of them he is a staunch believer in Coca-Cola.

There is, by the way, a wonderful similarity between the origin of these ball players and that of the beverage which they endorse. Coca-Cola might be called an agricultural drink, both from the materials it is made of and because of its great popularity in the country as well as in the city. For Coca-Cola, if ever there was a natural, wholesome beverage, is such—it itself is a gift from Nature. Made from Nature's pure water, flavored with the juices of fine fruits and things that grow and sweetened with Nature's purest, finest sugar—and please particularly remember this last—Coca-Cola contains no artificial sweetening matter but just the best of pure cane sugar. It is this fine combination that gives Coca-Cola its deliciousness of flavor, its distinctively refreshing and thirst-quenching qualities and great wholesomeness. That's why ball players, athletes, fans—all classes and kinds of men and women drink and endorse Coca-Cola. Drink a glass or a bottle and you will be just as enthusiastic about it.

—Advertisement.

DEAFNESS SPECIALISTS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

Your attention is asked to Deafness Specialist Sproule's kind invitation, which appears on page six of this issue. This great Specialist has devoted a lifetime of research and successful practice to the subject of Deafness. If any of our readers are handicapped by Deafness, this most terrible of afflictions, they should write at once to Deafness Specialist Sproule of 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass., and secure a Free Deafness Treatment.

WOMAN HECKLES WILSON ON 'VOTE'

Interrupts President, Speaking at Labor Temple, Is Led Away by Police.

Washington, July 5.—Miss Mabel Vernon, woman suffragist, twice interrupted a speech by President Wilson yesterday, attempting to heckle him regarding his stand on a national suffrage amendment.

Miss Vernon was silenced by secret service men and finally taken away by the police. Some believe the effort was the first step in a new campaign to impress the Democratic leaders with the advisability of passing the amendment at this session of congress.

Shouts at Wilson.

The President, making a dedication address in front of the Labor temple, scarcely had begun to speak when the first interruption came. Miss Vernon, who belongs to the woman's party, was standing only a few feet from him. When the President declared that in his position he was not permitted to think of any one class of persons, she shouted:

"If you truly desire to serve all classes, why do you block the national suffrage amendment now before congress? Four million women in this country—"

White House secret service men made their way to Miss Vernon and quickly silenced her. She tried unsuccessfully to induce them to eject her from the crowd. When she again sought to interrupt the President, a few minutes later, however, city police led her away from the speakers' stand. She was not arrested.

The president, apparently was undisturbed by the incident. He paused upon the first question and turned to look at Miss Vernon, who stood with Miss Alice Paul and Miss Maude Younger, members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, but he paid no heed to the second interruption.

President Wilson told the large audience that the greatest barrier to industrial peace had been the difficulty of insuring candid and dispassionate conference and that "getting our fighting blood up" was "the long way and not the short way" of gaining rights.

Gets Greatest Enthusiasm.

Nothing the President said aroused such enthusiasm as his praise of that section of the Clayton act declaring that labor is not a commodity.

"I am sorry," he said, "that there were any judges in the United States who had to be told that. It is so obvious that it seems to me that that section of the Clayton act were a return to the primer of human liberty; but, if judges have to have the primer opened before them, I am willing to open it."

Referring to the display of American flags carried by the union workers in a parade which he had reviewed as part of the exercises, the President declared the flag always should recall America's duty in serving the world.

Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department was master of ceremonies. President Gompers of the federation, who introduced President Wilson, started a prolonged demonstration by making an appeal for support of the President "in peace or war."

INVENTOR TO ATTACH U-BOAT IF IT COMES

Bridgeport, Conn., July 7.—A German submarine may succeed in reaching the shores of the United States. In fact, Simon Lake, submarine inventor, hasn't any doubt that it will. But, when it does, he's going to attach it for infringement of his patents. Lake declared last night he had been greatly interested in the reports that one of the kaiser's U boats was on its way to America, and that he already had taken steps to attach it.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, July 2.—Big Anglo-French drive hurls Germans back on 25-mile front along the Somme. Italians regain Monte Cosmagnon. Austrians retreat in Galicia.

MONDAY, July 3.—Allies take Fricourt. German attack on Thiaumont near Verdun fails. Russians capture positions west of Kolomea in Galicia, taking 2,000 prisoners.

TUESDAY, July 4.—French capture several villages in drive toward Peronne. Germans on eastern front try to drive Russians back to Lutzk. Augustine Birrell, former chief secretary for Ireland, blamed by royal commission for Irish revolt.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.—French and British make progress against Germans in big drive. Germans take Thiaumont for the fourth time. Russian patrols advance across the Carpathians into Hungary.

THURSDAY, July 6.—French capture German second line south of the Somme. Russians cut railroad line from Hungary to Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Turks take Kermanshah, in Persia, from Russians.

FRIDAY, July 7.—Germans make violent counter attacks against French south of the Somme. Heavy artillery engagements take place at Verdun. Austrians admit retirement of five miles in southern Galicia.

SATURDAY, July 8.—British again gain north of the Somme. Germans make repeated attacks on French positions near Thiaumont, but fail. Russians from Riga to Bukowina hammer German line, making important gains in the direction of Kovel, in Volhynia.

MEDIATION MAY FOLLOW DRIVE

Wilson Waiting Opportune Time to Renew Offer of His Offices.

Washington, July 8.—President Wilson is watching the developments of the Anglo-French offensive on the west front very closely, and is awaiting the opportune moment to renew his offer of mediation. Now that the Mexican crisis has passed, it is expected he shortly will call again on all American diplomatic representatives in the belligerent countries to report the feeling there toward peace. No action is expected, however, until the present campaigns are completed.

It is accepted here that the "push" of the entente allies in the west may have a direct bearing on the end of the war. If the Germans eventually are forced to fall back on their Rhine defenses, the great obstacle that France has insisted was in the way of peace negotiations, the presence of the enemy on French soil, would be removed, officials here say, and the way might be opened for general peace negotiations.

Renewal of the reports from German sources that the Teutonic submarine campaign shortly may be renewed against all of the allied shipping has caused little apprehension here. It is believed that Germany will stand by the pledges already solemnly given, no matter what pressure is brought to bear to have them violated.

Officials say all of the diplomatic advices received here indicate that the submarines are closely following out the doctrine of visitation and search in all of their operations, and that the conservative party still is in control.

It is admitted, however, that a very serious disaster to the German arms in connection with the pushing movement now in progress on the west front might force a change in policy. But officials say such a contingency is at present remote and cannot be considered.

No reply yet has been received from Austria to the note in the Petrolite case, in which this government demanded a complete apology, punishment of the submarine commander responsible for the attack, and the payment of an indemnity. It is the intention of the state department to press this point, and if a voluntary reply is not forthcoming in the near future, it is expected that Ambassador Penfield will be ordered to press for one

BRITONS BOMB THEIR WAY INTO CONTALMAISON

Retake Shell-Ruined Village From Germans and Crush the Thiepval-Montauban Salient.

London, July 11.—After a bloody battle, which was marked no less by the violence of the direct attacks than by the fury of the counter assaults of the Germans, the English are again in the shell-ruined village of Contalmaison, on the Somme front.

Official announcement of the recapture of Contalmaison was made by the British war office at noon. The British had previously taken the town, after it had been shattered by artillery fire, but had to give it up.

A second drive was launched, and, after a series of night attacks, the Germans were again driven out.

Contalmaison lies between the Ancre and the Somme rivers, about eight miles south of Bapaume, the immediate objective of the British offensive.

Crush German Salient.

The capture of Contalmaison marks notable progress in the work of crushing in the German salient, extending from Thiepval, on the north of Montauban on the south.

This process has been further accelerated by the taking of several lines of German trenches in Mametz wood, southwest of Montauban, while the struggle of the British to regain possession of Trones wood, in the Montauban sector, is continuing.

The entire village of Montauban is now in possession of the British, while the greater portion of the Mametz wood is in their hands, the official statement asserts.

Keep Reserves From Advance.

The infantry is at such close quarters in the woods that the guns on neither side are firing at the first line, for fear of hitting their own men. Overhead shells are screaming past into the reserves, to keep assistance from those in the front positions.

Nearly 500 additional prisoners and four pieces of artillery, including a heavy howitzer, have been taken by the British troops.

While the British were achieving these results the French forces, on their right flank, lapsed into inactivity. They have taken more than 1,300 prisoners in the last two days.

With the capture of La Maisonnette hill, which dominates the valley of the Somme, and from which everything that happens in Peronne can be observed, one of the primary objects of the Anglo-French offensive has been achieved.

The Germans, on their part, are heavily shelling the allied front from Lens to the Belgian coast, but thus far there have been no attempts at infantry actions, except for the usual raids in which both sides engage.

On the Verdun front, the Germans launched an attack today upon the French from Fluery to a point east of Chenois. They succeeded in penetrating advanced French trenches at some points, but were expelled immediately by a counter-attack.

Russians Still Advancing.

West of the Meuse there was artillery fighting near Avocourt and Chatancourt. Northeast of Veho, the Germans exploded four mines, the craters of which eventually were occupied by the French.

The Russians continue their advance toward Kovel and are now engaged in a pitched battle along the banks of the Stokhod, which they have crossed at some points. On the crest of the eastern front, while there is continuous fighting at many places, no important change occurred. Both sides are concentrating their efforts on the Lutsk salient, to the east of Kovel.

In the Caucasus and Mesopotamia, fighting between the Turks and the Russians continues with varying results.

The weather in the greater part of this region, which is extremely hot, precludes any sustained efforts.

HUNDREDS SEE SHARK BITE OFF BOY'S LEGS

Is Second Coast Victim in Week.

Spring Lake, N. J., July 8.—While hundreds of summer visitors on the beach looked on helpless, Charles Bruder, a bell boy, was attacked by a shark yesterday afternoon, and before help could arrive, lost both his legs. He died 10 minutes after he was brought to shore by two life guards.

Examination of the body disclosed that the shark had bitten Bruder in the side before taking his legs off, as there was a deep bite below his left arm. The left leg was out off clean above the knee, and the right leg below the knee.

This is the second case of the kind reported on the New Jersey coast within the last week, a young man having lost his leg at Cape May in the same way a week ago.

COLT FIRE ARMS CO. PRESIDENT DIES AT SEA

Newport, R. I., July 7.—A wireless message received here yesterday announced the death at sea of Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson of Hartford, Conn., president of the Colt Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. Colonel Robinson died aboard his private yacht.

ZEPPELIN ATLANTIC FLEET TO FOLLOW DEUTSCHLAND

Amsterdam, July 11.—There is a gigantic scheme on foot in Germany for the formation of a trans-atlantic Zeppelin freight and passenger service, according to information obtained exclusively from an authoritative German source here today. The proposed service, it is learned, will be ushered in in the same manner as was the prospective submarine traffic by the arrival of the Deutschland at the Virginia capes Sunday.

The first airship, one of the new type of superzeppelins, will arrive at an American port about the middle of August if the plans now under consideration materialize. Its name will be "Z Deutschland." Upon its trial trip will depend the formation of the trans-atlantic service.

Like the U-boat Deutschland, the Zeppelin of the same name will carry a large cargo of dyes, chemicals, mails and possibly some passengers to the United States.

HUGHES PLACATES BOTH SUFFRAGISTS AND ANTIS

Sends Each Delegation Away Pleased With Promise

New York, July 7.—Delegations of woman suffragists and anti-suffragists visited Charles E. Hughes yesterday and each declared the conference was entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Hughes was visited first by a committee of suffragists composed of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage association; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president of the association, and Mrs. Norman D. R. Whitehouse, president of the state suffrage association.

Mrs. Catt declared the assurances the nominee had given them were "more satisfactory than any others we have received heretofore."

Mr. Hughes then received a delegation of six anti-suffragists, who characterized their reception as "eminently satisfactory."

"Mr. Hughes is indeed the man of the hour," declared Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who was the leader of the party.

EDUCATION ASSOCIATION FOR MILITARY TRAINING

New York, July 8.—The National Education Association went on record here yesterday as assenting to military training in schools providing that "military ends should not be permitted to prevent the educational purposes and practices of the school." This is a change of attitude. Last year the association came out flat-footedly against such training. A resolution favoring suffrage also was adopted. Dr. Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine, named by the nominating committee for the presidency, was elected.

TURKS CLAIM MORE VICTORIES IN PERSIA

Constantinople, July 6.—The war office today made public the following:

"In South Persia on June 28 the Russians retreated from Koserevabad, fleeing in the direction of Mahidecht.

"On the Caucasian front, our left wing is fortifying the position captured in the last few days north of the Tehoruk river. Attacks of the enemy in this sector failed."

SUBMARINE'S ARRIVAL OPENS GERMAN TRADE

Breaks England's Rule of the Seas, Also, Is Claim of Captain Paul Konig.

Baltimore, July 10.—Trade between Germany and the United States has been resumed, and the first of a fleet of merchant supersubmarines, the "Deutschland," today demanded admission to the American port of Baltimore as the herald of a new epoch of sea traffic.

The Deutschland will be followed within a short time by the super-submarine "Bremen," of the same line, the Deutche Ozean-Rhederei, G. M. B. H. The first undersea liner brought to the United States a cargo of dyestuffs to supply the lack caused by the European war.

Upon delivering his ship's papers to the office of the North German-Lloyd line today, Captain Paul Konig, of the Deutschland issued a formal statement declaring his voyage acress the Atlantic had broken England's rule of the seas.

Carries No Message.

At the same time the captain disposed finally of the report that he carried a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, saying there was no foundation for the story.

The British and French embassies today officially called the state department's attention to the arrival of the German super-submarine Deutschland and asked that the government assure itself of the vessel's character.

This will be done it was announced by the assignment of naval experts to assist the treasury department.

From officials of the Schumaker Co. here it was learned today that the economic straits of the German people were what brought the Deutchland to America. Germany must have certain supplies that she can get nowhere else.

Seeks Rubber Here.

If the submarine is accepted by the American government as a merchantman and permitted to occupy American waters with a merchantman's status, the Deutchland will carry away a cargo of nickel and rubber valued at $600,000 that has for several weeks been stored on the bay front.

Shortly after 4 o'clock when daylight was beginning to show faintly through heavy low-lying clouds and a steady drizzling rain, a boat with health and customs officials aboard put out from the quarantine station and went alongside the submarine. To the municipal health officer, Dr. Thos. L. Richardson, the skipper, presented his bill of health, issued to him by William Thomas Fee, United States consul at Bremen on June 14.

The document describes the Deutschland as "a vessel engaged in freight trade between Bremen and Boston or other eastern Atlantic ports." It records her gross tonnage as 791, says she is "newly built," has a cargo of dyestuffs in good condition and "a wholesome supply of water from the Bremen water works."

One thing the boarding officers noted particularly—there were no torpedo tubes or guns of any description visible aboard the vessel. They had been told that she mounted two small caliber rifles for defense, but came ashore convinced that the visitor was wholly unarmed.

It was learned that the boat left Bremen with her load of about 750 her owners hope to sell to American manufacturers for a fortune. At Helgoland she waited nine days, leaving there June 23 to plough deep beneath the surface of the North Sea to escape the watchful eyes of the allied blockaders. Captain Konig intimated that the purpose of his long delay at Helgoland was to deceive the enemy, who undoubtedly heard rumors of the submarine's coming. "We stopped there for very good reasons," the captain explained, with a broad smile.

Sneaks In in Darkness.

Approaching the capes late Saturday, Captain Konig found his path apparently clear. He laid to with his decks awash, however, waiting until darkness fell before nearing the coast. When the bright half moon went down shortly after midnight, he put all speed and shot between the Virginia capes, to be greeted by the tug Timmons sent there more than a week before to await his coming.

On board the submarine were the captain, 1st and 2nd officers and 26 men, all wearing the regulation uniform of the mercantile marine, with the North Lloyd insignia on their caps.

The captain is a slight man of medium height, around 40 years of age. Two of his sailors are grizzled old tars, but the rest are youths, apparently between the ages of 18 to 23.

On the way up the Chesapeake she passed a dozen merchant ships lying at anchor. The first, a big Norwegian freighter, dipped her flag, and her whole ship's company lined against the rail, raised three rousing cheers, which were answered, while with another Norwegian and two Dutch ships the submarine exchanged formal salutes. She moved close by a number of British tramps in silence, observed with eager interest by the English crews.

At the dock the boat hardly was tied up before an army of newspapermen and moving picture photographers stormed the place. They were not permitted to get near the Deutschland, protected by a barbed wire stockade and numerous guards, but Capt. Konig soon appeared on the shore and cheerfully posed before the cameras.

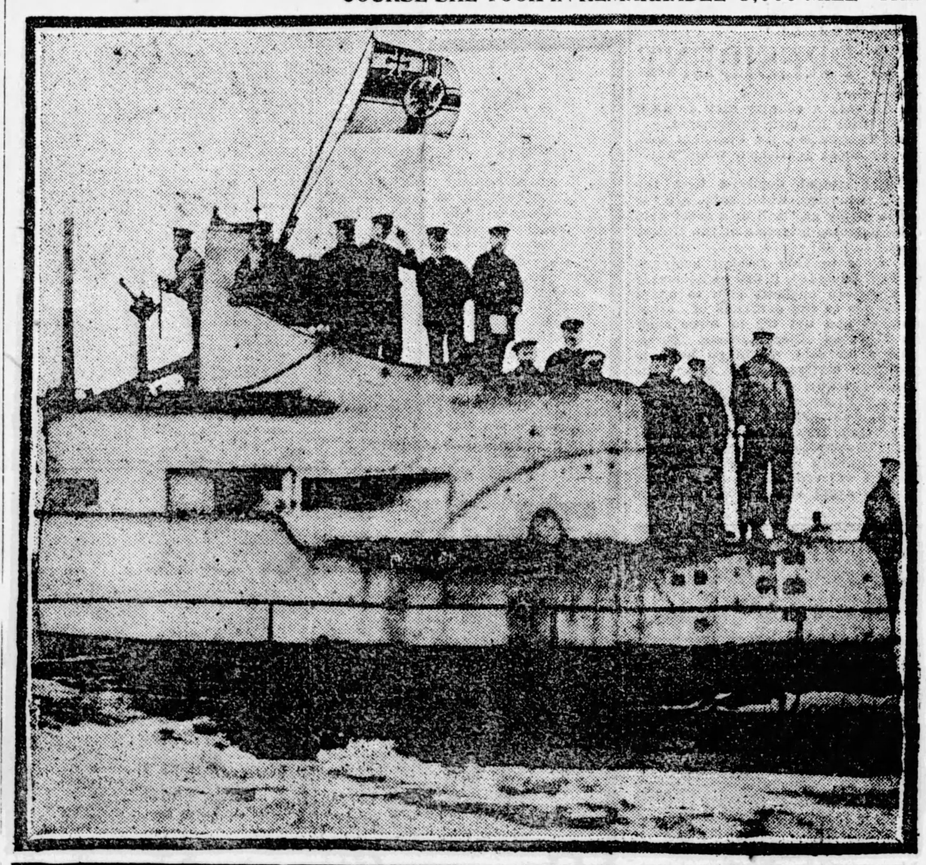
"I better hurry up, I haven't had my breakfast yet and don't look good," he remarked in excellent English, with only the slightest trace of a Teutonic accent. He stood smilingly in the rain wearing blue flannel trousers, stuffed in leather sea boots, and gray leather coat.

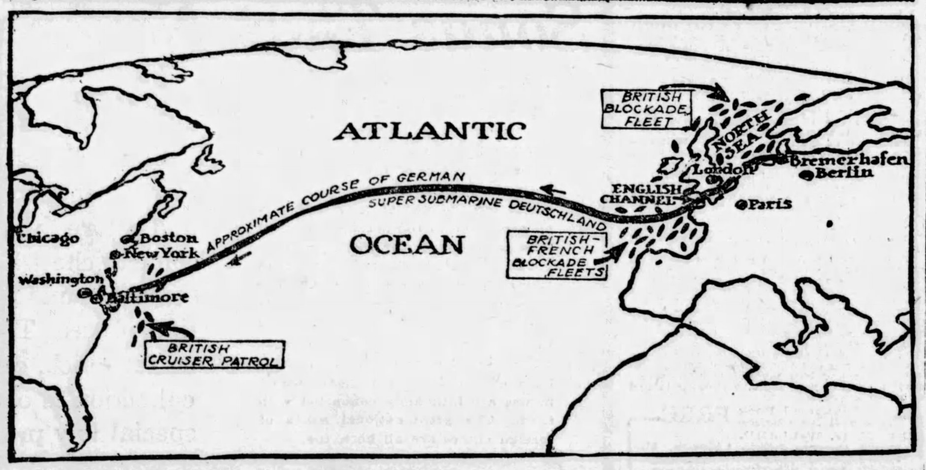
Later he was persuaded to bring out his crew. They grouped around a board, bearing the name Deutschland, and posed for the picture men.

When the start back across the Atlantic will be made, of course, is problematical. An official of the forwarding company said today it might be two weeks or it might be a month, but it was not denied that no advance notice would be given and that the vessel would make her way out of the capes whenever and however the opportunity might offer to elude the enemy patrols which are guarding the Virginia coast, waiting for her to appear.

Captain Konig went about his preparations for entering the customs as though the boat was an ordinary freighter. He did not seem to be worried over the reports that the American authorities would carefully investigate his case to determine whether the Deutschland shall be rated as an ordinary commerce carrier.

RECORD-BREAKING GERMAN SUBMARINE AND THE COURSE SHE TOOK IN REMARKABLE 3,000-MILE TRIP





Top—Section of the 315-foot Deutschland, Super-Submersible, That Crossed the Atlantic With a Rich Cargo for the American Market.

Bottom—In its course from Bremerhafen to Chesapeake bay the Deutschland had to run the gantlet of the British blockading fleet in the North sea and English channel and the combined French and British fleet in the eastern Atlantic, as well as the British cruiser patrol along the United States coast.

BASEBALL

Last week's games in the two big leagues ended with Brooklyn and New York as the respective leaders in the National and American. The Dodgers still held a good lead on the other National league aggregations after winning all five of their games during the week. The New York Americans had one of the best records of the American league teams, winning five out of seven frays. Cleveland still retained second place, breaking even in the six games they played. Boston climbed up on the Indians when the former took five out of six battles. The Athletics lost all six games played. In the American association, Kansas City still retained the first place niche, though tumbling in percentage. The first five teams in the association are now well bunched, but 63 points separating first from fifth place.

National League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	42	26	.618	New York	32	34	.485
Philadelp'a	37	30	.552	Pittsburgh	32	37	.464
Boston	35	29	.547	St. Louis	34	41	.453
Chicago	36	38	.486	Cincinnati	30	43	.411

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	47	28	.626	Washington	38	34	.528
Cleveland	41	31	.569	Detroit	38	36	.514
Boston	39	32	.549	St. Louis	31	42	.425
Chicago	38	32	.543	Philadelp'a	17	50	.254

American Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Kansas City	43	33	.577	Toledo	36	34	.514
Indianapolis	41	33	.544	St. Paul	34	36	.486
Minneapolis	40	35	.533	Columbus	29	41	.414
Louisville	42	34	.553	Milwaukee	27	48	.360

CAPTAIN'S STORY OF THE TRIP OF THE DEUTSCHLAND

Captain Paul Konig's own story of the submarine Deutschland's voyage across the ocean was told to newspaper correspondents soon after he made public his prepared statement when he laughed at other stories of his being chased far out of his course by enemy vessels, and declared that during the entire trip the vessel traveled submerged only about 90 miles.

Kept to His Course.

"I have seen," said the captain, "statements that we were forced to go hundreds of miles out of our course in the Atlantic because of British warships. That is not so. Why should we go out of our course, except to submerge? That is the simplest and most effective way to get out of our course. Besides it is much easier to submerge.

"We came to Hampton Roads by the straight course from the English channel. We did not come by way of the Azores. Altogether from Helgoland to Baltimore we covered 3,800 miles. Of that distance 90 miles were driven under the surface of the water.

"Throughout the entire trip the officers and crew were in excellent health and spirits. Of course, when we were under water for long spells the air got very stuffy, sometimes, and there was some inconvenience, but it never was serious. The Deutschland is built to stay under water for four consecutive days, so you see we never reached anywhere near our submersion limit on this voyage.

"The ship is much easier to ride in than a torpedo boat destroyer; much steadier. Nothing can happen to her, she is so perfectly built. Of course she rolls at little at times but that is no hardship.

"There is little to tell of the trip," he continued. "We left Helgoland on June 23 and steamed on the surface into the North sea. Previously we conducted trial trips and drills for the crews for 10 days or three weeks, having proceeded from Bremen to our starting point. I had never been on a submarine voyage, and the training I had all was received in the practice trips on the Deutschland.

"Everything went without incident the first day but on the second day in the North sea we were in the zone of the British cruisers and destroyers. We sighted their smoke frequently, but only dived when we thought there was danger of our being detected. Of course we were difficult to see because we were so low in the water and gave out no smoke. We submerged [illegible] ing under sometimes two hours and sometimes less. Every time we came to the surface, if all looked well we kept on going. We saw no British battleships in the North sea, only cruisers and destroyers, or at least what we took for British naval vessels.

"It was very simple. From the North sea we went straight through the English channel, which is alive with warships, and on the night of the fourth day we submerged and remained still all night on the ground, on the bottom of the channel. There were lots of cruisers near us, we knew, and it was very foggy.

"The next morning all was well and we proceeded through the channel into the Atlantic ocean without incident.

"Our trip has demonstrated that the big merchant submarine is practical and that it has come to stay. We expect the venture to be a great financial success. This ship can carry a cargo of 1,000 tons and on this trip carried 750 tons of dyestuffs, valued at $1,000,000. The charges for the shipment alone will pay for the cost of the Deutschland, about $500,000. On this trip we carried no mails, nor did we carry money or securities. Also we came without insurance, running entirely at our own risk."

No Message for President.

"Did you bring a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson?" the captain was asked.

"No," we did not," Captain Konig replied with emphasis. "That is a plain lie."

"We will go back again carrying whatever cargo there is for us to take. And we can go without taking on any oil here. We have enough left to take us home. And I want to say that it will be just as easy to go back as it was to come over. We will have no difficulty getting out of the capes, that is if British warships do not break neutrality and come within the three-mile limit to attack us. How soon we shall leave I do not know but we will be ready as soon as we get a cargo."

Capt. Konig said that the Deutschland was built for submersion to a depth of 300 feet, but that it was seldom necessary to go more than 50 feet below the surface.

The captain said he had been in the merchant marine service for many years and that in recent years he had commanded the Princess Irene and the [illegible]

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly, interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary; quality now; state age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Notice—Notice—15,000 men and women wanted this year for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. You write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. M-31, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen selling restaurant, hotel, cafe, cigar, pool, drug general store trade can do big business with our new live pocket side line. All merchants, towns 100,000 and under want it; $5.00 commission each sale. No collecting. No expenses or risk to merchant. We take back all unsold goods. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel st., Chicago, Ill.

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You can do better on a southern farm. Send for a year's subscription free to our beautifully illustrated magazine, The Southern Homeseeker, which tells all about good, low-priced land and southern opportunities. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

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MUNITION ORDERS STOP; THOUSANDS LOSE JOBS

Boom Due to Allies' War Demand Has Ceased.

New York, July 8.—The manufacturing boom that has been sweeping the United States as the result of the allies' war orders is about to wane.

A big slump is looked for in the business of making munitions for the entente powers, and, in fact, has already set in.

Thousands of workmen have been dismissed by various firms who have closed the doors of plants created or enlarged for the purpose of putting out arms, ammunition and war material for England, France and Russia.

Most of the contracts let early in the war have been filled. In many cases there were no renewals.